THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 153. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate with out the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards o twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

WARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

THE STORM.

Details of the Total Wreck of the Steamer Commodore, on Long Island Sound—Miraculous Preservation of the Passengers and Crew—Only One Life Believed to be Lost—Description of the Incidents of the Frightful Gale, Etc.

From the New York papers of to-day.

The Sound steamer Commodore, of the Stonington line, left her pier in New York, for New London, at the usual hour, 4 P. M., Tuesday. A high wind and a disagreeable snow storm were prevailing at the time, and as darkness approached, the weather became more unpropitious, and betokened a dangerous trip.

Nothing, however, beyond the ordinary events which occur in a severe storm, was experienced till the steamer neared Cornfield Lightship, at 10 P. M., when she was struck by a terrific gale of wind on her starboard bow, which had the effect to stave in a portion of her lower works, crush in her bulkheads, sweep away a smoke-stack, and wash overboard a considerable quantity of freight stored on the decks.

Captain Curtis, in command of the steamer, comprehending the perilous position she was in, immediately made an effort to head her round to the wind, which was blowing fiercely from the west, but only partially succeeded, although six men were stationed at the wheel. The more vigorous the efforts to manage the vessel, the more uncontrollable she became.

From the fact, also, of the fires of one of the boilers having been extinguished by a heavy sea, which dashed in on the weather side, the propelling power of the vessel was seriously lessened, and it was at last decided to keep her head to the wind as much as possible, and trust to fate for the rest. When first struck by the gale, the Commodore was within about twenty-five miles of New London, and about eight miles from Horton's Point on the Long Island side.

Drifting for two and a half hours, she came within sight of the Horton Point light. She continued to drift towards the shore, and after another two hours of anxiety and suspense to those on board she rode over a sand bar, and finally went aground about a stone's throw from the beach. Means were then taken to get the passengers ashore. A boat was lowered and manned by passengers and some of the crew, who succeeded in effecting a landing.

Unfortunately, however, they did not take the precaution to provide themselves with a rope with which to attach the boat to the steamer, consequently much time was lost, and no little danger hazarded by another party of three men who left the steamer in a gig to secure and bring back the boat which had already reached the beach.

In connection with this affair of the boat, it is asserted that out of the eight men who went with it to the shore, only three of the number consented to return to the steamer and afford assistance to those remaining on board. Some of the number who refused to return were discovered in the little village of Hermitage, enjoying a good supper at the time they should have been exerting their utmost efforts to rescue their less fortunate companions.

After much hard labor on the part of the officers of the steamer, a rope was adjusted to each end of the boat, and communication established with the shore. The ladies and children were first landed, after them the men. Captain Curtis was the last man to leave the wreck.

The passengers, over one hundred in number, including twenty ladies, and the officers and crew, numbering between twenty-five and thirty, were well provided for by the citizens of Hermitage. At 10 A. M. most of them took the cars at Southold Station, on the Long Island Railroad, and came to this city, arriving here at 3 P. M. None of the passengers had any baggage with them, and very few were even fortunate enough to bring away so much as a carpet-bag.

It is stated by a passenger that he saw one man leap overboard. He was personally acquainted with him, and believes that, inasmuch as he did not see him after that moment, he was drowned. This is the only instance of reported loss of life. Captain Buddington, an experienced seafaring man, and a resident of New London, had his feet and hands badly frost-bitten.

THEIR PARTICULARS.

As has been before observed, the list of passengers was not large. The freight was also light. Had the steamer been heavily laden, it is thought the disaster would have unavoidably involved a serious loss of life.

Among the passengers were Mr. I. S. Day, President of the line; Mr. James R. Palmer, Treasurer of the Stonington and Providence Railroad; and Mr. F. D. Noyes, Secretary of the same road. It is due to these gentlemen to remark that they did all in their power to aid in providing for the wants of the passengers after their arrival on shore. Mr. Day lost no time in sending a despatch to this city, asking that a steamer should be sent down immediately to the wreck.

The vessel itself will prove a total wreck. A portion of the freight may possibly be saved, although present indications do not favor that result. When the passengers left the beach, loose freight could be seen floating in every direction.

Every one will perceive how narrowly the human beings on board the steamer escaped with their lives, when it is known that on either side of the point where she grounded, at the short distance of a mile and a half, he beds of dangerous rocks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Commodore was 205 feet in length, and 1100 tons burden. She was valued at $100,000, and was insured for $80 000 in New York and Boston offices, the larger portion of the risks being in Boston.

She was built in New York about fifteen years ago by Mr. Ludger, and for some years ran between New York and Albany. She then took her place in the Stonington line. Lately she was thoroughly overhauled, and took the place of the Plymouth Rock, which vessel was laid up for repairs. She had on board a miscellaneous cargo valued at $100,000.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Machinery Accident in Newark.

On Thursday afternoon a man named Benjamin Watson, a tinsmith in the employ of Anderson & Asman, at No. 170 Market street, Newark, was engaged in repairing some gaspipes in Moore & Seeley's hat factory, on Railroad avenue, when his clothes were by some means caught in the belting, and in a moment the unfortunate man was whirled about a shaft and thrown upon the floor, one of his legs being torn completely from his body, his ribs crushed, his other leg broken in two places, and his body bruised and lacerated all over. The poor fellow in this shattered condition lived two hours, retaining his consciousness to the last. After his decease he was removed to his home, next to the canal, in Washington street. He was thirty-one years of age. He leaves a wife and child.

Three Boys Drowned Near New Brunswick, N. J.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., three boys were drowned at two different skating ponds near New Brunswick. Two of them, Willie and James Stryker, were skating on a mill-pond near Middletown, and, one of them breaking through the ice, the other came to his aid, when he also broke in, and the two brothers drowned together. The third lad, Thomas Carr, who was the son of a widow, was skating on Aiken's fish-pond, near the city, when he broke through, and was drowned before aid could be extended to him.

Death by Poison in Brooklyn.

A lady named Mrs Henry, residing in Nassau street, died yesterday morning, in great agony, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate accidentally administered by her mother, who mistook the bottle containing the poison for one containing medicine. Coroner Lynch was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Snow Storm on the Shore of Lake Erie.—The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company has been greatly embarrassed by the late snow storm, but the trains were all running regularly again on Monday. Large quantities of snow fell, and the wind blew it into the track in many places to the depth of twelve feet, and after the track had been opened it would be filled again by the gale. The snow-plough was sometimes useless, so deep and so solid had the snow been packed. Hand labor with shovels had to be resorted to in many places, and the snow was carried a considerable distance. This was one of the worst storms for the railroad of many years.—*Rochester Union, Wednesday.*

Is She a Fenian Cruiser?—The Washington Government has been informed by Sir Frederick Bruce that the English man-of-war Bolivar, while at Laguayra, was taken possession of by her crew, and had cleared for parts unknown. Efforts will be made to detain her should she visit American waters.

STRANGE STORY OF A CONVICT.

His Body Literally a Needle-Cushion—Needles Driven into Him by Thieves and Counterfeiters.

The Warren (O.) *Chronicle* of December 26 has the following strange story:—Ed. Day, colored, convicted of burglary at the last term of the Court, was taken last week to the penitentiary, making his third term at that institution. He seems to be an incorrigible fellow, but claims to have been more sinned against than sinning. He claims to be the victim of a merciless set of persecutors—an organized band of thieves and counterfeiters.

Our readers will remember that we lately published two instances in which surgeons extracted needles from Day's neck and breast, while in jail awaiting his trial. Four large button needles were cut out of his person, and the surgeons say he has a great many more—perhaps fifty—in different parts of his body. But as the needles do not seriously affect him, except when they work to some especially sensitive part, he does not like to have the surgeons operate on him. We were present on one occasion when he was being examined by a surgeon, and it was easy to observe the locality of needles in his face and neck.

When first asked how they came to be in him, he obstinately refused to tell; but taking sick, and thinking, perhaps, he had not long to live, he yielded to frequent persuasions to divulge his secret, under condition that it should not be made public until he was out of the way of his persecutors. He claims that his principal business has been to discover the schemes and rascalities of certain parties, and then to blackmail them to keep him from divulging. Some eight or ten years since the Treasurer's office in Ashtabula county was robbed. Day claims he was made cognizant of the robbery, and employed to carry several thousand dollars to a certain party, but instead of doing so he appropriated the money to his own use. This so incensed his confederates that they determined to punish him.

He was taken and bound, and while in this helpless condition hot needles were forced into his flesh, and he was forced to swear eternal secrecy, under penalty of suffering a like punishment if he did not keep his promise. Two years ago last summer a party of counterfeiters in this place endeavored to engage him to do some work for them. (Day is a tolerable engraver.) After finding out their plans he refused to do the work, but told them he wanted several hundred dollars hush-money. One night he was decoyed into a place on Main street, knocked down, manacled, and carried to a certain point on a back street, and put to tortures that would shame the cruelties of the Spanish Inquisition.

One plan was to tickle the soles of his feet until he would faint under the excruciating agony. After somewhat reviving, red-hot needles were driven in his body, legs, arms, and cheeks. He says he knows the parties, but is afraid to make their names public. How much truth there may be in his story, we will not pretend to say. The fact that his body is literally a needle cushion leads to the inference that some forcible means were probably used to place them there.

This strange story of cruelty and wickedness is hard to believe as having occurred in these days, yet there are certain circumstances that in some degree corroborate his statements. Had a sharp, discreet detective obtained the confidence of Day, he might have learned much that would have aided in unearthing gangs of thieves and their nefarious schemes. We have no doubt there are many men at large who are as deserving, to say the least, of Day's fate as himself. Although he is probably a thief himself, he is a sort of Ishmaelite among them, because of his black-mail levies upon them. He says he met several members of the gang in the Penitentiary, and that he was not free from their hate and persecutions even there, and that the prison-keepers were at a loss to know why he was concerned in so many quarrels with the prisoners.

He did not dare tell them, because he did not suppose he would be believed. He is more than ordinarily sharp; has a good common education, and read law for a while with John M. Langston, of Oberlin. He is a good penman, and says counterfeiters used him to imitate signatures to their bills. He learned the art of engraving, no doubt, to make his services more valuable in the counterfeiting business. When arraigned before the bar for his late sentence, he made a short speech in his defense, in which some points were made with considerable ability. His attorney, however, did not consider his case defensible, the proof of his having committed burglary being too positive to be evaded. He goes to the Penitentiary for three years, but he told the jailor before he left there he did not expect to live through the term. It is hard to realize what there is in life to render it desirable to him.

NEGROES EXECUTED IN NORTH CAROLINA

A Shocking Scene—The Rope About the Neck of One of the Victims Slips, and he Struggles Horribly for Half an Hour.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Dec. 22.

The Sheriff of this county executed yesterday Lewis Williams and Augustus Williams, freedmen, convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to death at the last term of the Superior Court. The execution was attended by a large concourse of persons, both white and colored—a larger number than ever has been known to attend an execution here. The condemned were taken from the jail shortly after 10 o'clock, and conveyed to the place of execution in the suburbs, under the escort and guard of a squad of soldiers of Company D, 8th United States Regulars. The prisoners were attended by the Rev. J. C. Thomas, who offered every consolation and hope for the relief of their souls. Arrived at the place of execution, they were as calm and collected as could be expected of those about to face death, and from the scaffold made an address to the large assemblage of persons. They both strongly protested their innocence of the crime of which they were convicted, and expressed a hope of peace hereafter. At about half-past eleven o'clock the fatal cord attached to the prop was pulled, and two dangling, struggling forms were suspended in the air. Lewis Williams died almost instantly and with scarcely a struggle, but the fatal rope attached to the neck of Augustus became misplaced in the fall, and gave rise to horrible sufferings, which were plainly indicated by the fearful and maddening struggles he made. In about half an hour he, too, had ceased to struggle, and the crowd dispersed, awfully impressed with the horrible scene.

The execution proceeded with the utmost quiet, no disturbance or attempt at rescue having taken place.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer "Fashion" on the Lower Mississippi—Sixty Live Reported Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—The steamer Fashion, one of the regular line of coast packets plying between this city and Vicksburg, was burned last night about twelve miles above Baton Rouge.

The number of lives lost will probably reach as high as sixty. The captain and other officers of the vessel were saved. Her cargo consisted of 2600 bales of cotton, which was all consumed. The names of the killed and wounded have not yet been ascertained.

The Fashion has been plying in the coast trade along the lower Mississippi since early in 1865, and, although people were wary of patronizing her on account of the tubular boilers with which she was supplied, no accident of note has heretofore befallen her. She was one of the fastest and finest steamers on the river, and was usually crowded with passengers.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival in New Orleans—Reception on the Route by General Beauregard, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—The Congressional excursionists, escorted by several of the citizens of Memphis, departed on the regular train of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and on arriving at Canton were met by General P. T. Beauregard, President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

The General declared that he was in favor of a consolidated Government, as the war had settled the question of State rights, and that if it was in his power he would not restore the institution of slavery. In saying this he believed he expressed the sentiments of the fighting men of the South. The impression made by the General was most favorable on all the members of the party.

At Magnolia the company was provided with a sumptuous dinner, and were welcomed in speeches full of union sentiments by Judge Roselius, of New Orleans, and Judge Walker, editor of the New Orleans *Times*. Speeches in response to toasts were made by several members of the party, and were loudly applauded. At the depot here the party were waited for by Mayor Monroe and the Common Council, and accompanied to the St. Louis Hotel, where a grand dinner was given. To-morrow they will have a formal reception, and then depart for the North.

THE FREEDMEN IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Report of Commissioner Howard.

Certain counties in Maryland have hedged themselves in with a barbarism of which we have read in stories of China. In famous old Anne Arundel they are still cruel enough to convict a negro of homicide for not allowing himself to be shot; to tear children away from their mothers, and sell them into apprenticeship by the hundred; to deny colored men all rights to testify; and to sell them into slavery whenever larceny can be proved against them on a white man's oath.

In Calvert county, too, the old traders in flesh and blood have been bartering away apprentices by the thousand. It is no wonder that the Freedmen's Commissioner for the Maryland and Virginia district, whose report we publish to-day, complains earnestly of these things. Maryland is full of cases of silent outrage which make no appearance in statistics, but six hundred apprenticeships in one county suggest a wider range of evils than can be contained in the boundaries of Maryland alone. The freedmen, in their ignorance of the law, can have little help against the vast machinery that is used to oppress them; and we quite agree with Brigadier-General Howard that unless they are aided by agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Civil Rights bill will hardly be operative, since Virginia and Maryland judges dare to disobey it in every particular.

All the real justice administered to the freedmen within the district of Commissioner Howard has, with few exceptions, come from the Freedmen's Bureau of the United States Army. The miseries which the colored loyalists of the South thus suffer from being denied the commonest rights, ought to be as plain to Congress as an open scroll. It is equally plain that justice in the South is as much a farce to the whites as it is a tragedy to the blacks.—*New York Tribune.*

Quack Doctors—A Woman Killed, and a Man Loses an Eye.

Hillsdale, Mich. (December 21st), Correspondence of the Detroit Press.

A case of malpractice occurred here yesterday morning, which resulted rather seriously to both parties—the death of the patient and the arrest and imprisonment of the physician. The facts, as I learn them, are these:—A few days ago two travelling physicians came here from New York State, and stopped at the Hillsdale Exchange. One of them, Dr. Morgan, claimed to be an "eye doctor," and the other, Dr. W. H. L. Moran, a "cancer doctor." A Mrs. Ruggles, of this place, employed Dr. Moran to kill a cancer for her, the doctor telling her that he would forfeit five hundred dollars if he did not kill and remove it within five days. The plan adopted was the application of a plaster to eat the cancer, and the pain being very intense and severe, the doctor commenced giving the patient morphine and laudanum to allay it. Within thirty-six hours from the time he made the first application, his patient was a corpse. The doctor admits that he gave her eight grains of morphine and two ounces of laudanum. Physicians say here that it is enough to kill three or four persons. Dr. Moran immediately left town, but was followed by Deputy Sheriff Ripley, who brought him back, and lodged him in jail.

The partner of Dr. Moran (the aforesaid Dr. Morgan) has had but little better success. Dr. Morgan found a patient in Mr. John Baker, who resides near him, and undertook to remove a wart from a corner of Mr. Baker's eye; the result was the total destruction of the sight.

Death of the Fire King.

Sig. Buono Core, the celebrated "Fire King," was burned to death, at Dieppe, recently. He had got up an entertainment with the enticing title of *Lucifer in the Jaws of Hell*, and a huge crowd rushed to the casino to see the performance. At the appointed time a great pile of wood, saturated with turpentine, was lighted, and the performer, clad in a fantastic fire-proof suit, and holding a huge fork in his hand, walked through the flames, stirring up the wood as he went. Encouraged by the applause of the spectators, he entered a second time; but the wind having risen, the wood had begun to flame higher than before he lost his way, and burning faggots which formed the vault over his head fell in. He staggered under the weight and went down; he rose and came to the ground, and finally managed to get out of the flames; but after making a few steps he fell a third time, almost suffocated. Immediately attention was paid to him, but his body was covered with severe burns. He was taken to the hospital, but before he had arrived there death had supervened.

Special Counsel of the United States.

Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, formerly Chief Justice of Vermont, who has been appointed special counsel for the United States to take charge of the suits now pending against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and other Rebel agents abroad, had an interview with the President on Thursday. Chief Justice Redfield was elected for fifteen or twenty consecutive years Chief Justice of Vermont. Judge Redfield is one of the ablest jurists in New England, and will represent the American bar abroad with distinguished credit to himself and the Government.

Sad Accident—Death of Ex-Mayor Scranton of New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, December 29.—Ex-Mayor E. C. Scranton, of this city, President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by the 6 o'clock train from South Norwalk this morning. The engines and cars of the road have been ordered to be draped in morning. The sad event has cast a heavy gloom over the entire city, where the deceased was greatly esteemed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 105½; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 67½; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 110½; Illinois Central, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 80; Missouri 6s 92½; Five-twenties of 1862, 105½; of 1864, 104½; of 1865, 105; new do., 107½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104½; Sterling Exchange, 109½; Gold, 133⅛—has been as high as 134½. Governments are strong.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton firm at 33½@36c. for upland middlings. Flour dull; State and Ohio unchanged; 3000 bbls sold; State, $8 60@12 10; Ohio, $11 10@13 60; Western, $8 60@13 60; Southern, $11 10@17. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corn dull; quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard and Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour quiet. Southern firm. Wheat firm. Corn firm at 97c @$1. Oats dull at 57@58c. Seeds heavy. Flaxseed, $2 70@2 75. Cloverseed, $8@8 12½. Sugar inactive and declining. Coffee very dull. Provisions inactive and nominal. Whisky dull and depressed.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.

Fictitious Representations of the President's Position.

Sundry statements have recently found their way into print purporting to be reports of interviews by various individuals with the President on political topics. It must be evident to every intelligent person that so soon after the issuance of his Annual Message to Congress, the President would not seek to send to the country contradictory sentiments through the medium of individuals; but there is authority for saying that the interview as reported between him and Representative Eggleston, as well as the other with a Mr. Wetherby, of South Carolina, are both fictitious representations of the President's position, and calculated to misrepresent him with the people. Both of these interviews were brief, and the conversation occurring was of the most ordinary commonplace character. In neither instance did the President express any other sentiments on political subjects than those he has heretofore steadily maintained.

The Reconstruction Question.

Soon after the reassembling of Congress a vigorous effort will be made to commit the two Houses in securing the admission of any single Southern State, or any number of them which shall accept the Constitutional amendment. Some of the Representatives of the South assert that this proposition as a finality has never been made by Congress, and there is a growing desire that it shall be made as early after the recess as possible.

Advices received last evening from a number of prominent politicians at the South, are entirely unanimous in the assertion that it is the fixed determination of the Southern States to continue in their present passive political condition, rejecting not only the Constitutional amendment of last session of Congress, but also all other amendments that would deprive them of, or deny them, their alleged rights as members of the Union.

Reception at the White House on New Year's Day.

There is official authority for stating that at 11 o'clock A. M., January 1, 1867, the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Claims. At 11·30 o'clock the officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps will be received. The reception of citizens will commence at 12 o'clock M., at which time the gates of the inclosure will be opened, and will terminate at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies will be received. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the east gate. The custom of New Year's receptions will be more generally observed in Washington on the 1st of January next than heretofore. The Secretary of State will not receive on that day, owing to recent domestic afflictions.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE "AUSTRALASIAN" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The steamer Australasian, which has been stormbound in Lower Bay a couple of days, reached her dock at an early hour this morning. She brings advices to the 16th.

England.

The Queen had subscribed £200 for the relief of the sufferers by the colliery explosions. No more Fenian arrests had been made, and the alarm was rapidly subsiding.

France.

The United States had brought action against M. Arman for the restitution of 2,280,000 francs, which it claims as the price paid by Confederate agents for ships-of-war.

The French police had seized copies of a proclamation, said to emanate from General Prim, calling on the people of Spain to rise and revolt.

The following is a copy of a despatch from Marshal Bazaine:—

"CITY OF MEXICO, December 3.—The Emperor Maximilian is still in Mexico, and has not come to any decision with respect to his future movements. The evacuation of Mexico requiring to be completed by the month of March, is urgent, and the transports should arrive without delay. The mission of Minister Campbell and General Sherman arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th of November, and left on the 3d December. The members of the mission appear to be animated by sentiments of the most conciliatory character."

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—The official quotations for Cotton, by the *Brokers' Circular*, are as follows:

	Fair.	Middlings.
New Orleans	16d.	14½d.
Mobiles	15½d.	14@14½d.
Uplands	12½d.	14d.

The total stock of cotton in port is estimated at 484,820 bales, of which 159,860 bales were American.

Breadstuffs—Flour is in small request at late rates. Winter red and Southern wheat, 12s 9d.@13s. ₱ cental. Indian Corn inactive and easier, the quotations showing a decline of 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs. on the week; mixed Western is quoted at 37s 6d @38s. ₱ 480 lbs. American Barley is quite 2d. lower.

Provisions—Beef and Pork are dull and lower. Bacon steady. Lard is in better inquiry, but holders are pressing sales. Cheese is less active, but fine qualities maintain full prices. Butter is dull. American Tallow, 44s 6d @45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Ships Brazillian and Roumaine, at Falmouth; ship Jacob Hatseldt, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Ship Humboldt, at Bremen; ship Laura, at Texel.

Mem.—The ship Jenny, from Bremen, for New York had put back.

A Petition to Congress to Split the Territory of Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—An Idaho despatch says that memorials to Congress for the division of that Territory will probably pass the Legislature. The proposed name of the new Territory is Columbia.

Sympathy for the Cretans.

BOSTON, December 29.—An informal meeting of gentlemen was held last evening, and a committee appointed to take measures in aid of the Cretans in their struggle with the Turks.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The following is the specie shipment for Europe to-day:—The St. Laurent takes out $460,000; the Deutschland takes out $195,000; and the City of Boston takes out none.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Havana Steamer Aground—Withdrawal of Suit Against the Old Police Board, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, December 29.—The steamer Liberty, of the Havana and New Orleans line, which arrived here at midnight on Thursday, after getting into the harbor was floated by heavy winds to the middle grounds, a short distance out, and got aground from the low tide. The passengers and freight were landed safely, and it is hoped the boat will be gotten off to-day with slight injury.

The new Police Commissioners have withdrawn the suits for damages for false imprisonment against Judge Bond and the old Police Board. Sheriff Thompson, however, refuses to do so, and persists in the prosecution.

We have considerable ice in the harbor, and the weather is in ensely cold.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 28.—Captain Luce, of the ship Laurens, from Callao, reports the following vessels in that port on the 12th of September, in addition to the others before reported:—Ships Louisa Walsh, loading for Gibraltar; Charlotte White, for Hamburg; William B. Dinsmore, for Falmouth, England; Assyria, for Hamburg; Europa, for Gibraltar; and Speedwell and Virginia for other European ports. They were all loading with guano.

The ship Rangoon, before reported as ashore on Chincoteague Shoals, is American built, sailing under English colors. The captain has arrived at Norfolk, and reported the fact to Captain Willett Matts, of the Board of Underwriters, who engaged the services of Messrs. B. & J. Baker, the wrecking firm at Norfolk, who started for the wreck. It was thought the ship could be got off very easily, but the recent heavy storms may have prevented the commencement of operations.

In Hampton Roads the weather has been very severe, with rain alternating with sleet and snow. The Rangoon, at the latest date, laid easy, and the wind now blowing from the westward, will have the effect of making the sea smooth off shore. The prospects are very favorable for getting her off, if she has not, before this, gone to pieces. The Rangoon is from the East Indies, bound to New York. The manner of her getting ashore is so far a matter of mystery. The Chincoteague light, in the vicinity of the shoals, can be seen off the coast for many miles, and soundings are obtained a long distance from it.

The steamer Eutaw, from Wilmington, North Carolina, bound to Baltimore, which put into Norfolk for coal, has arrived here, and is awaiting an abatement of the weather.

Shocking Suicide.

HARTFORD, December 29.—Early last evening, Lieutenant Welles, son of Thaddeus Welles, of Glastonbury, shot himself through the head with a pistol, in his father's study. He entered the room with a pistol in his hand, threw his left arm around his father's neck, kissed him, exclaiming "Farewell," and putting the pistol to his right temple, fired, the ball passing through his head.

Lieutenant Welles was highly esteemed, and was only twenty-four years of age. He gained his rank in the regular army. The deep melancholy produced by the death of his brother, last summer, by the explosion of an engine at Mare Island, California, is believed to have been the cause of the rash act.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, December 29, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in fair demand at an advance. July '65 5-20s sold at 107¾, an advance of ¼. 99¼ was bid for 10-40s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June and August 7·30s; and 105⅝ for old 5-20s. City loans were rather dull; the new issue sold at 99¾@99¾, no change, and old do. at 95, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 53, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 30½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; and Northern Central at 47⅞, no change; 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 37¾ for North Pennsylvania; 65 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 29½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pottsville sold at 14¼@14½, a slight advance; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19½, no change; and Germantown at 30½, no change. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 28½ for Girard College; and 39½ for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133; 11 A. M., 134¼; 12 M., 133¾; 1 P. M., 133½, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stre et

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad.....s30.52·94

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 5-20s. 65 cp Jy.	107½	50 sh 13th & 15th	19¼
$500 do	107	100 sh Ph & E	30¼
$5000 do	s5.107½	300 sh do	c 30¼
$5000 Allen Co 5s	76	100 sh do	b5 30¼
$8000 C & A mt 8s	92	3 sh Reading	53
2 sh Far & M Bk	135½	100 sh do	s30 53
12 sh Phila Bk	151	100 sh do	b5 53
50 sh Leh N stk	55	500 sh do	b10 53
15 sh Susq Can stk	14	100 sh do	53
2 sh St Nich Coal	1¼	200 sh do	30d 53
3 sh Del Div	56½	200 sh do	lots 53
301 sh Penna R	lots 56	100 sh do	b10 53
100 sh Hest'r	14½	100 sh do	s30 53
100 sh do	b60 14½	100 sa do	c 53

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133¼@134¼; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 10¾; do., August, 1865, 9½; do., September, 1865, 9¼; do., October, 1865, 8¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, December 29.—The receipts of Flour are light, and prices firm, as the stock here does not exceed 21,000 bbls. There is no demand except for the home consumers, who purchased only a few hundred barrels for immediate use at $8@8·75 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11·50@13 for Northwestern family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Wheat is entirely confined to prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of 2000 bush. good and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·90@3·10; and a small lot of California at $3 30; white ranges from $3 20@3·40. Rye is held at $1·30@1·35. In Corn, no change to notice. Sales of new yellow at 95@96c, and old do. at $1·16. Oats move slowly, with sales of 2000 bush. at 57@58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $8@9 50 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·75. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at $2·90@3.

Whisky is dull, and prices are entirely nominal.

ONE DAY FOR THE POOR.—OAKDALE SKATING PARK, on the line of the Fourth and Eighth street Cars north. The proprietor of this fine skating Park has generously offered the whole receipts of MONDAY, the 31st instant for the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF PHILADELPHIA, under the direction of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. Tickets at the Office, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets.

J. MONTGOMERY BOND,
BENJAMIN ORNE,
THOMAS LATIMER,
Committee.

1t

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

What the Year Has Brought Forth.

From the Independent.

The near approach of the New Year, heralded by the day which Christendom agrees to accept as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, naturally disposes every reflecting mind to look back and to look forward—to see what instruction can be gathered from the past and what hope for the future. Though the choice of the particular day of the earth's revolution around the sun, from which its progress is to be reckoned, is purely arbitrary, it has grown, by long custom, to seem to us like an actual boundary or goal from which time takes a new departure, leaving the things that are behind and pressing forward to those that are before. The earth, like "a rolling bark," has borne us once more through the immensity of space to the point at which we were twelve months ago, and has meted out one more measure of our days; and it well becomes every wise passenger to take an observation and find out just where he is, that he may take a safer departure for the next year's voyage, instructed by the errors and encouraged by the successes of the one just ended.

The past year, in a public point of view, has been a momentous one; and, as far as human wit can judge at this point of time, as fortunate as momentous. Certainly fortunate, if the American people have the wisdom to follow the pointings of that Almighty hand which has been outstretched to guide them up to the present point of their history. If ever the hand of Divine Providence was visible in the direction of human affairs, it has been so in ours during the last six years; and not less so in the last than in those that went before. Six years ago slavery possessed the land. It had its viceroy in the White House, and its organized allies everywhere in the free States. Its rule threatened to grow more and more despotic, and to reduce the whole people to the condition of its immediate vassals in morality and in prosperity. In the insolence of its power it sought to destroy the temple which our fathers had built to the liberty of the sons of God, and to make it into a den of thieves—a fit habitation for the children of Satan. The eyes of its idolaters were held, that they should not see the frantic folly which was driving them on to the destruction of the foul fetish which they had set above all that was called God. Our own sight was none too clear in those dark days, and it was rather by divine leading than by human wisdom that Abraham Lincoln was set over us rather than Seward or Fremont. From under the cloud of battle, and through seas of blood, emancipation came to the slaves and to ourselves. It remained to be seen whether we were worthy the great deliverance thus vouchsafed to us, and able to make it the universal blessing which He who worked it for us meant it to be.

The last twelvemonth, we think, has shown that we have not been disobedient to the high calling to which we have been chosen, and that the greater victories of peace are yet to crown those we won in war. Never was there so hard a problem set before a people to solve as that which was forced upon us by the triumphant ending of the civil war. It was one that could not be worked out by any moral geometer from any of the axioms or the established propositions of his science. Time and experiment were necessary conditions to its just solution, and these we have had accorded to us by the very obstinacy and folly of the man whom the foolish expediency of the Baltimore Convention and the crime of Booth had placed at the helm of the nation. We can even now see how this apparent calamity may have been ordered in wisdom, if we use its lessons aright. The President's course has had a two-fold operation. It has shown the character of the inhabitants of the Rebel States, and has also made manifest that of the people of the loyal region. The depravity of the Southern heart, so long debauched by the enchantments of slavery, might have been hidden for a season by its dread of a wiser ruler, and the Rebels been restored to their power for evil in their own region, had not the hopes of being rehabilitated in their old national supremacy by a President born on their soil, and steeped in their prejudices, blinded them to the truth. The magnanimity of the North, always bordering on the brink of weakness, might have been led by the hypocrisy which a stronger-minded President than Johnson might have compelled, to grant them terms of pardon in which security for the future was not properly guaranteed.

Blinded by the delusion under which the slaveholders always labored, fostered by their pretended friends at the North, that they had a party there ready to stand by them in all their doings, they have shown they are no less hostile to the Union and no less tyrannically disposed towards the negroes than in the reddest days of the war or the blackest days of slavery. Believing that Mr. Johnson, as President, had the power as well as the will to let them dictate their own terms of restoration, they have rejected those offered to them by the only arbiters of peace and war, and now stand where they did on the morrow of Lee's surrender. And this after the North had rallied to the rescue of the nation from this covert assault of Rebellion with the same unanimity as when the Rebellion spoke in flame at Sumter. Six months ago, and it seemed as if it were possible that Mr. Johnson might compel another uprising to put down himself and to keep down the Rebels. There was reason to fear that he would refuse to recognize the lawful Congress, and set up one of his own, made up of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads. And the attempt would have been made had it not been plain, even to his dull vision, that he and his tools would be crushed out of existence under the heel of an aroused nation. The country is now safe in the hands of its chosen representatives, and the President is helpless and insignificant, with none so low as to do him reverence. And this control of the country by the free element will never be lost. With all the mighty patronage at his command, the President failed to gain a single State or any additional strength in either house of Congress.

This is a past which opens the way to a glorious and happy future—a future as happy for our guilty brethren as for ourselves—if we had but the grace given us to use the goodness of God aright. Congress is now the absolute arbiter of the destinies of the country. The nation has made up its decision that Congress is to settle the conditions on which the Rebel States shall be restored to their former *status* in the republic, and it is morally and politically certain that its decision will be accepted by the people, if it do not fall short of the demand of impartial suffrage. The majority will grow stronger and stronger. The "watters upon Providence," who went with the President in the faith that he was sure to prevail, will all of them come back whence they went out, now that he has ignominiously failed. All the young men who are coming of age from year to year may be reckoned on for the right. The voice of the people has declared its will that the Rebels shall not return stronger than when they went out. And it demands yet more—that the peace of the country shall be secured forever by the erection of the *freedmen* into *freemen*, and the investing of the citizens just delivered from slavery with the rights of citizenship. And in this case most assuredly the Voice of the People *is* the Voice of God; and as we are obedient to it.

Rearguards of Slavery.

From the Tribune.

Even those who were content with a very easy generalization as regards any reform of the South, are coming to the opinion that the evils which vex that unhappy section are too specific and deep-rooted to be swept away by anything like partial justice to its oppressed class. All over the South exist the numerous remnants of a terrible system which did as much to corrupt and debauch white morals as to debase black manhood. The new apprenticeship and vagrant laws are nothing but the remains of the slave code; and the public whipping post stands, and every country justice may chain a victim to it.

Does any one suppose that while men and women are publicly flogged, while the whipping-post exists as the unsightly stalk for the common flower and fruit of Southern justice, the freedmen will be treated with tender mercy in all that affects their civil rights, or that the whites will be less privileged than before to rob and oppress them? The whipping-post fairly typifies all the prejudice which the South has been able to carry on in its forced retreat from slavery and maintain in the body of its law. It may be used to punish the white man, but so much more it tends to make the poor white worse than a negro. It will undoubtedly be for the most part an instrument of such precious laws as the Vagrant and Apprenticeship codes; and every negro whom these statutes ordain shall be less than a man, will have the pillory in the background to assure him that if he is not content with a fraction of his manhood he can have it all whipped away.

Congress is bound to see that the whipping-post and the judicial slave-sale, now the twin relics of remaining barbarism, shall be abolished. How many negroes are flogged every day in the South we do not know; but we are certain that a State so far north as Maryland sells its slaves by the dozen. There is not only sufficient law extant in the South to make a free man as much a slave as ever were the most degraded rice-hands of Georgia, but there is also law to whip him to any planter's heart's content. Seeing these things, it is a wonder that any considerable sentiment of this country can coolly plead for the rights of oligarchs to sit in Congress while the victims of their blind legislation are represented chiefly by the judge who orders them to be sold into slavery, and by the public whipper who lashes them for petty larceny.

At recent slave sales in Maryland, half-a-dozen men and women were sold for an average price of about $30; so that it is actually ten times cheaper to buy slaves under the present laws of the South than it was formerly to purchase them in open market. We observe that Judge Magruder, the author of these outrages, has been arrested by United States authorities, and held to answer for violating the whole spirit and essence of the Civil Rights bill, both in this act and in refusing to admit negro testimony into the courts. It is important that his case, which shows a shameful contempt of opinion and of law, should be made, if possible, an example, for there is hardly any crime which, under the civilization of this land, surpasses that of selling a human being into slavery. Pirates have been hanged for no worse offense; and though Judge Magruder may shelter himself in an obsolete code, it would be a pity to lose the salutary lesson which his due punishment would be to judicial taskmasters further South. We hope that his conviction may fully satisfy justice; but failing this, we trust it may serve for a warning that the Judge who dares again attempt the crime of selling a fellow-man, and a fellow-citizen, will do it at his peril.

The National Banks—What Should be the Policy with Regard to Them.

From the Herald.

When we have urged that the National Bank system was a monstrous monopoly which ought to be abolished, we meant that it was so with the privileges given to the banks by the Government, and with the support they received from the Government. There is no objection to the existence of these banks simply as private business firms, unconnected with the Government, just as our old banks were, and as all private business ought to be. Most of them are very respectable establishments, and a great convenience to the country. We like the uniformity and national organization of them under an act of Congress.

But to giving them the privilege and profits of a national currency, based upon the credit of the Government, without any consideration or payment in return, we are utterly opposed. This privilege, which is in the possession of a few individuals comparatively, is worth a vast sum of money—twenty million dollars a year, at least; for we must recollect that the banks draw interest on the bonds deposited as security for their circulation, and at the same time they are getting a profit of seven to nine per cent. on that circulation. We do not overstate the amount, perhaps, when we say that the banks make fourteen to fifteen per cent. a year in this way on their capital, without reckoning the profits of their ordinary banking business in other respects.

Now we propose that the people and the Government shall take the profits of a national currency, instead of a few capitalists. What more natural and proper than this? The wonder is that the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress have not seen before now the force of this simple proposition. How is it to be done? Nothing more easy: by withdrawing the national bank currency, and giving us in place of it legal-tenders. The legal-tenders cost the Government nothing. It can print three hundred millions of them, and with that amount buy up and cancel the three hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds which the banks have deposited. Thus, instead of the banks drawing the interest—nearly twenty millions a year—the Government and the country would save it. That is the difference. And is not a legal-tender currency as good as that of the National Banks? We think it is better and safer, and believe the people would rather have it. If these banks or more banks choose to carry on a banking business, they could do so on legal-tenders. We should have the advantage of a uniform currency, based upon the credit of the Government solely. The amount of paper in circulation would not be increased; the change would be only from one kind to another—from an inferior to a superior currency. Let Congress, then, go to work and withdraw the National Bank circulation, and thus all banks would be compelled to use legal-tenders.

The Comptroller of the Currency, and other advocates of the national bank system, pretend to argue that it would be dangerous for the Government to issue all the currency for the country on its own credit, and that it might be tempted, under certain circumstances, to circulate a much larger amount than would be needed or safe. This is simply absurd. The Government has the same power to do this through the banks. As the guardian of the public interests, it is no more likely to create or issue a larger amount of currency than is needed than to confiscate our property. Congress is all-powerful over the subject, and would make, doubtless, proper laws for regulating the amount of circulation. The Government—and by that we mean both Congress and the Administration—can be trusted in this matter. Private associations of capitalists, like those of the national banks, have naturally a tendency to monopolize, to look only to their own interests, and to make all they can out of the public; but the Government looks only to the welfare of the whole country. There is no danger in having a currency issued solely by and on the credit of the Government.

The next step after making a uniform legal-tender circulating medium should be to reduce the burdens of the national debt, and to put it through a process of liquidation by paying off all the debt as it becomes due by legal-tenders. If there should not be enough in the Treasury for this purpose at the time, then issue as many more as may be needed. Let the holders of these have the privilege of buying with them consolidated stock, bearing four per cent. interest. If money became too redundant, the surplus would find its way to investment in these consols. Four per cent. would be a higher rate of interest than the British consols bear, and would be sought by those having surplus capital, and wanting safe investment. If the legal-tenders in circulation should not thus be converted, that would be evidence that the currency or money afloat could not be redundant.

The four per cent. Consols, always open for the conversion of legal-tenders, would be a safe regulator of the circulating medium. No injustice would be done to the public creditors, because they would be paid in the same money they loaned or contracted with the Government for. The national debt would soon be greatly reduced, and could be liquidated in less than twenty years. The whole community would be benefited by a great reduction in taxation. Our financial system and commerce would be emancipated in a great measure from the influence of foreign capitalists and money traders. We should commence a new and grand career of independence in monetary affairs. These views we commend to Congress, and hope that body will act upon them before the close of the present session.

Progress of the Progress Party—The Most Advanced Idea as Yet.

From the Times.

It is quite common to speak of Wendell Phillips as a very able man, but lacking *practical* qualities. The article we published yesterday from his pen ought to correct this error. It proves him to be among the most "practical" men of his school, as he sets forth most distinctly the objects he expects to accomplish by impeaching the President.

Mr. Phillips has a favorite plan of reconstruction. He thinks the Southern State Governments ought to be "wiped out," and territorial Governments substituted for them, so that the universal negro suffrage could be decreed by Congress, and all other reforms which he deems desirable at once secured. But, says Mr. Phillips, the Supreme Court is opposed to this. It believes such action to be unconstitutional, and would so decide. The Supreme Court thus becomes an "obstacle in our path" which must be removed. Death is relied upon as a serviceable ally in this emergency; two out of the nine Judges, Mr. Phillips has reason to hope, may die within a reasonable time—say two years. But then, if Mr. Johnson has the nomination of their successors, what chance have "we" of making anything by the change? None at all. The only way to escape this difficulty is impeaching the President, and removing him from office, even "if there is but little hope of his conviction." The main thing is to get him out of the way, and *that* can be done by impeaching him, whether with good reason or without.

Then, too, unless he is impeached, how are the Southern States to be reconstructed? If Congress does territorialize them, he will have the appointment of their Governors, their Secretaries, their Judges, and other officers. This will never do. This would still enable him to "baulk the plans of the conquerors." He must be got out of the way. Assassination is odious and unsafe. Impeachment is neither. Therefore Mr. Phillips insists on impeachment—even if there is "no hope of a conviction."

And, naturally enough, the strongest reason is kept for the last. Mr. Phillips winds up by declaring that he regards the question of impeachment as being in fact the decision of the question "whether the Republican party shall succeed in the next Presidential election." He sees very little chance of it, unless they first "remove Mr. Johnson out of their path." Therefore he is in favor of his removal—by impeachment. Congress has the power; why should it hesitate about using it?

Who, after this, will hesitate in regarding Mr. Phillips as a "practical" statesman? There is not a member of Congress, not a New York Alderman, who can go more directly and "practically" to his mark, than he. The old Jesuits incurred a good deal of odium in some quarters, by holding that "the end justifies the means," and by acting upon that eminently "practical" maxim; but their performances were child's play by the side of Mr. Phillip's programme.

Why does not Mr. Phillips go a step further, and strike at the root of the whole thing? Why not let Congress abolish the Constitution, and make a new one at once? They have the power—why hesitate about exercising it? All these quibbles and timid dodges merely blink the main fact. Congress is "the conqueror," and in possession of power; why allow Presidents, courts, or constituents to "baulk its plans?" Suppose three-fourths of the "governing States" should depose the President, abolish the Supreme Court, change the Constitution, and put General Butler at the head of the army; who is to resist or thwart its action? We throw out this hint for Mr. Phillips' consideration. It may be rather "too advanced" an idea even for him, but he will come to it sooner or later. It is much more effectual than his scheme, and quite as constitutional.

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A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
ALSO, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 11 6 2m

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Is now open for the accommodation of
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Apply early

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1866
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 26 12t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS,
Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all stations on the main road and branches.
12 20 10t G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the THIRD instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.
By Resolution of the Board of Directors.
12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.
12 22 13t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of MEIGS COUNTY OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 1625 MARKET Street, on MONDAY EVENING, January 7, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the choice of officers, and any other business that may come up for action.
12 26 ws 5t N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public, is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Hatter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 11t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Recuperative Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 25

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALES OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, ETC. ETC.

To effect a RAPID CLOSING OF STOCK, we have determined on a GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES.
As the whole of our Stock has been purchased at the late Auction Sales, our disposition to reduce present prices offers great inducement to buyers.]

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 26 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior for family use
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
928 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fine Table Cloths.
Fine Napkins and Doylies.
Fine Damask Towels.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. 17 12 3rp

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37½, 50, 62½ cents, etc.
Gents' fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, all prices.
Paris Silk Fans, Imported Inkstands, etc.
Ladies' Companions, Morocco Satchels, etc.
Large assortment Portemonnaies, all prices.
Broche Scarfs, 85 cents.
Dolls from auction, etc.
Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Best American Prints, 18½ cents.
Bargains in Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 87½.
Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Merino Goods.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 5½ No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Will open to-day, one case of yard-wide Bleached Muslin, at 26 cents, same goods now selling at 31 cents. Bargains in all wool Blankets, at $4 75.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their usefulness and rarity, to make
Acceptable Christmas Presents,
Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS. The finest made.
SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets.
NAPKINS to match.
FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Unique designs.
FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.
FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, with and without Fringes.
FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS, French and English Colored Borders and Fringe.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, extra fine.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the lowest prices:—
LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS., with Initials.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED, with Initials.
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in very great variety, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT St.

EYRE & LANDELL
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
100 dozen Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, at 50, 56, 62½, 69, and 75 cents a pair. The balance of an imported stock which was sold at $12 a dozen.
Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched and Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Domestic Goods at the very lowest market prices.
Good yard wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25, and 28 cents.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills.
Best makes Unbleached Muslins, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Best Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Yard-wide Domet Shaker Flannels, 31 and 50 cents.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, Lancaster Quilts, very cheap.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
Will open on Monday morning a large lot of Plaid Muslins, from 34 to 60 cents; lower prices than they have been sold at for five years. Linen Doylies, $1 25 per dozen. 10 22

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Scotia Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 88 $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN!

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Cribs, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Barlapes.
Balbriggan, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
INIMITABLE AND
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season,
Together with a large variety of
FANCY BOXES,
Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.
ALSO NEW AND RARE
Confections and Bon-Bons
Only known to this house,
Forming at once a rich and superb assortment which to choose fo
SELECT PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA (12 8 19t

PRESENTS.
An Instrument to assist the Hearing to a Deaf Friend.
Also, Crandall's Patent CAUTICHES, superior to any others in use.
Rodgers' and Wostenholm's POCKET KNIVES, pearl and stag handles of beautiful finish; Razors, Strops, and Scissors of finest qualities, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 19 10t] CUTLER,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ROOFING.

ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNSON'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, 11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a practical thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 30

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THEIR ADJOURNED SESSION.—According to their adjournment, the Controllers of Public Schools met yesterday afternoon. The President, Mr. Shippen, presided.

The Committee on Text Books reported upon the uniform system of text books, which had been specially referred to them for consideration. They reported as the books to be used in the public schools the following:

For Grammar Schools—Arithmetic, Rhoads' primary, United States, Second Part, Key to Second Part, Brooks' Written, Brooks' Mental, Key to Brooks' Mental, Greenleaf's Common School and Elementary; Bibles for Teachers; Scholar's Companion; Hart's Constitution of the United States; Text Book; Copy Books, Potter & Hammond's, Becker's; Dictionary, Laidlaw's Pronouncing, Webster's Royal Octavo; Worcester's School, do. Elementary, co. Comprehensive, do. Universal and Critical; Geography and Atlas, Mitchell's, do. Intermediate, New Primary, Warren's Common School, do. Primary; Grammar, Hart's, First Part, do. Second Part; Historical Companion, First Part, Historical Companion, Second Part; Maps of United States and World; Marshall's Life of Washington; Mensuration, Vogdes', Rodgers'; Poetry, Hart's Class Book; Pronouncing Gazetteer; Readers, Emerson's First and Second Class, Lovell's Third, Fourth and Fifth Part, Sanders' Third, Fourth and Fifth, Wilson's Third, Fourth and Fifth, Hillard's Fourth Part, Intermediate, Fifth and Sixth Parts; Spelling Books, Pennsylvania, Worcester's, Philadelphia, Willson's Larger; Monthly Report Book, Boys', Girls'.

For Secondary Schools—Arithmetic, United States, first part, Key to United States, Greenleaf's Elementary, Rhoads' Primary, Brooks' Elementary, Brooks' Primary; Dictionary, Worcester's School; Geography, Mitchell's Primary, new, do do. old, Warren's do, Allen's do; Maps of United States and World; Readers, Sanders' Second Part Spelling Book, Pennsylvania, Worcester's Primary, Wilson's Primary.

For Primary Schools—Child's First Reader, do Second Reader; Gradation, Butler's; Readers, Emerson's Third and Fourth, Lovell's First and Second Parts, Sanders' First and Second Parts Willson's Primer, Willson's First and Second Parts, Hillard's Third, Second and First Parts Spelling Books, Primary, No. 1, Pennsylvania No. 2.

The consolidated grammar and unclassified schools will be furnished with books, &c., suitable for pupils of said schools, from each of the above tables.

This list was unanimously ordered to go into force on and after the first of the year.

Mr. Freeborn offered a resolution that no new books be hereafter introduced save on the 1st of January. This was laid on the table—Messrs. Freeborn, Greer and Shippen alone voting in the negative. This seems to practically ignore the adoption of the above list as a uniform standard for the schools, as new books can now be added at any time.

Mr. Carrigan presented resolutions of thanks to Mr. Shippen, the President, and Henry W. Halliwell and Wm. Dick, clerks, and to the messenger, for the faithful performance of their respective duties. The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Shippen responded, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Young Men's Christian Association have perfected the programme for a week of prayer. It will commence on January 6, at the Central Presbyterian Church. The subsequent meetings will be held thus: On Tuesday, Spring Garden Methodist Church; on Wednesday, Clinton Street Presbyterian Church; on Thursday, Spruce Street Baptist Church; on Friday, Rev. Dr. Wiley's, and on Saturday, Rev. Dr. Newton's.

The following are the subjects for consideration:

Sunday, January 6.—Sermons on the presence of Christ with His universal Church.

Monday, January 7.—Thanksgiving and confession of sin.

Tuesday, January 8.—Prayer for nations; for "kings and all in authority;" for the increase of righteousness, the prevalence of peace, and the holy observance of the Sabbath.

Wednesday, January 9.—Prayer for the success of missions among Jews and Gentiles, and for a Divine blessing to accompany the efforts to evangelize the unconverted of all lands and classes.

Thursday, January 10.—Prayer for all who have suffered from the recent wars; for our brethren emancipated from slavery, and for our fellow-Christians persecuted for the Gospel's sake.

Friday, January 11.—Prayer for Christian families, for schools, colleges and universities.

Saturday, January 12.—Prayer for the Catholic Church, for all ministers of the Gospel, and for the increase of holiness, fidelity and Christian charity among the members.

Sunday, January 13.—Sermons on the unity of the Church and the duty of believers to manifest it by mutual recognition and active co-operation.

ANOTHER AUXILIARY.—As the result of a number of conferences by the leading friends of religious education in the Episcopal Church, has been established the Evangelical Education Society. It is designed to be auxiliary to the American Church Missionary Society. Its special purpose will be to secure and educate suitable candidates for the ministry. In this direction the Episcopal Church is becoming a formidable rival of the populous Methodist Society. Within the past few years an impetus has been given to frontier Episcopalianism, which places it far in advance of its past history in the itinerant and missionary fields on the extreme borders. With particular reference to this distinct enterprise the new Society has been incepted. Its office is 1224 Chesnut street, and its officers are:

Jay Cooke, President.
Rev. Robert J. Parvin, General Secretary.
Abraham Ritter, Treasurer.

Board of Managers—Rev. F. Wharton, D. D., LL. D., Martin L. Bradford, Massachusetts; Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Archibald Russell, Pierrepoint Morgan, New York; Rev. Samuel Clements, Moses Granger, Ohio; Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., Maryland; C. F. Lee, Philip Williams, Virginia; Rev. Wm. Suddards, D. D., Rev. M. A. D. W. Howe, D. D., Rev Benj. Watson, D. D., Rev. D. S. Miller, Rev. R. C. Matlack, Rev. Phillips Brooks, John Bohlen, Edward Olmstead, S. K. Ashton, M. D., Philadelphia; Rev. D. W. C. Byllesby, New Jersey; Rev. Wm. A. Newbold, Delaware.

THE LATE ACCIDENT—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at Coroner Daniels' office upon the body of John Logue, who was killed by a wall falling upon him at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, on Thursday morning. The following testimony was heard:—

Robert Weeter, living at No. 1207 Carlton street, testified that he kept a coffee-stand at the corner, on the Twelfth street side of the building; had examined the building a short time before the wall fell; considered it safe; about 11 o'clock in the morning, while conversing with Mr. Keenan, the wall fell; Mr. Logue was in the street at the time loading a wagon; understood that Mr. Liggett had notified the building inspectors to view the property.

Matthew Robertson testified that he was in the cellar at the time the wall fell; did not consider the wall safe.

Robert Liggett testified that he owned the building; the morning of the fire he went to the building inspectors; saw the clerk; was told by him to get a permit; the Fire Association sent up some men to look at the building; witness told them that he thought it dangerous; they replied that they considered it safe.

The jury returned the following verdict:—That the said John Logue came to his death by injuries received from the falling of a wall at the building N. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

REDUCING THE CITY DEBT.—Mayor McMichael, the City Controller, Mr. Lyndall, and John Welsh, Esq., Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, met at the City Treasurer's Office yesterday, and cancelled, in the presence of Mr. Bumm, the City Treasurer, and Mr. S. P. Hancock, Chief Clerk of the Controller, the following loans of the city, purchased during 1866:—Plain 5 per cent. loan, $53,750·35; plain 6 per cent., $441,113·35; Pennsylvania Railroad, $315,600; North Pennsylvania Railroad, $144,800; Hempfield Railroad, $47,900; making a total of $1,009,163·70. The debt of the city is therefore reduced the above amount by the action of the Commissioners.

SKULL FRACTURED.—Mr. Hiram Wetzel, while riding out about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was thrown off, on Frankford road, below Girard avenue. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

RESIGNED.—Professor Bregy, teacher of the French language in the Central High School, has tendered his resignation, to accept a teachership in the Girard College for Orphans.

CASES ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—Anthony Rodgers, aged 31 years, residing at No. 819 Christian street, had his arm broken by a barrel of beer rolling on it, at No. 518 Buckley street.

Mary Brophy, aged 35 years, employed as a domestic at the Continental Hotel, fell while going down stairs in the dark, and fractured her arm.

Mary Ann Durnell, twenty-eight years of age, living with Mr. Ware, at No. 1 Dock street, slipped on a piece of zinc, while going down stairs, and broke her ankle.

John Quigley, aged thirty-six years, living at Eighteenth and Bedford streets, was badly scalded at the still of Mr. Carr, on Washington avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Quigley was at work near the still, when it exploded, injuring him so badly that his life is despaired of.

Mary Flaherty, aged three and a half years, living at No. 527 South Front street, was badly burned yesterday, by her clothing taking fire from the stove during the absence of her parents.

Mary Goodwin, forty years of age, living at No. 924 South Third street, fell while taking down a clothes-line, and broke her arm.

The above were all admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

INVESTIGATING FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—The Congressional Committee relative to revenue frauds, Hon. W. A. Darling, Chairman, was in session yesterday afternoon at the Continental Hotel, and will continue their investigations to-day. A number of witnesses were examined in regard to alleged corruptions perpetrated upon the Internal Revenue Department.

THE SCHUYLKILL WATER—WHEELS STOPPED BY THE ICE.—The cold weather of Thursday night closed the Schuylkill with ice above and below the dam. The gale of wind which prevailed during the night drove so much of the new ice into the forebay and schutes that all the wheels were stopped, and could not be started again until late yesterday morning.

NOMINATIONS IN CAUCUS.—The Republican members of the Board of School Controllers met in caucus yesterday afternoon, and nominated Edward Shippen, Esq., for President, and the present Clerk and assistants, and the Messenger, for the offices now held by them.

FLOUR INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending December 27, 1866:—Barrels of superfine, 3107; do. fine, 10; do. rye, 50. Total, 3167.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GOULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church.)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 14, for the purchase, from the United States, of five thousand (5000) Folded Lip Railroad Chairs, suitable for 45lb. "T" Rail.

These Chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, New York.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
12 29 13t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

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BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
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ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
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21st OF JANUARY NEXT.
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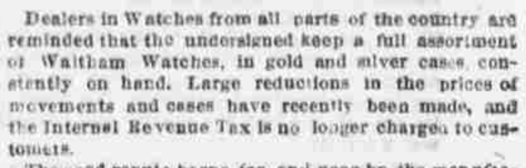
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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), o Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1866.

Probable Action of the Supreme Court.

THE probable action of the Supreme Court upon the vital questions growing out of the subject of reconstruction, is exciting very general interest. The recent decision of that body in regard to trials by military commissions has certainly aroused a feelling of apprehension in the minds of many persons, lest its future action may embarrass and, temporarily at least, thwart the will of the nation in regard to the *status* of the Southern communities. President Johnson is reported to have recently advised those communities to reject the Constitutional Amendment, and to have avowed, in that connection, his confidence that the Supreme Court would nullify the proposed action of Congress with reference to the so-called Southern State Governments.

The New York *Herald*, assuming that there is some ground for all these outgivings, pertinently says:—

"Here, then, we have the elements of a new conflict with Congress. The issue, in the appeal from Congress to the people, has been decided by the people against the President's policy and in favor of Congress. Can the Supreme Court reverse the decisions of the war and of the people of the loyal States? If so, then one man of the Supreme Court holds the destinies of this country, peace or war, subject to his *ipse dixit;* for it appears that upon this late Milligan decision the Court was divided five to four. One man against the decisions of the armies and navies of the loyal States in a four years' civil war; one man against the overwhelming popular verdict of those States, as pronounced in the late elections! If this thing is attempted, as expected, there will be a new conflict, which will inevitably end in a thorough radical work of reconstruction; and hence the necessity of an understanding of the position of the Supreme Court now to avoid this danger. The report is abroad that the Court is relied upon to upset the pending Constitutional amendment in a decision which must necessarily involve the legality of Congress and all its acts of the last five years, and declare the war a failure."

Of course, it is impossible that the country should not regard with apprehension the possibility that the *ipse dixit* of a single man, influenced perhaps by the spirit which dictated the infamous Dred Scott decision, may be thrown into the scale to defraud the nation of the just fruits of its victory over treason and rebellion. But it is well not to jump too hastily to the conclusion that the Supreme Court is to be found arrayed on the side of the late Rebels and against the loyal sentiment of the people.

In the first place, the decision in the matter of military commissions for the trial of civilians does not have any necessary connection with the subject of the status of the Southern communities. It rests upon grounds of its own. It might have been consistently concurred in by one who was as radical upon the subject of Rebel State *status* as Charles Sumner himself.

In the second place, the Supreme Court has already decided that the late war was a *territorial* war, and not a mere *personal* war; that is, that the war was not merely "insurrectionary," and thus confined to those who personally took part in it, but was a territorial war between *belligerent powers*, so that the property even of loyal men living within the limits of the Southern army lines was *enemy's* property, and subject to confiscation. The decision was that the States rebelled as "States;" that the war was "between the Northern and Southern States;" that it was "no loose, unorganized insurrection," but that of a well-defined "belligerent power."

The inevitable logic of this decision is that the Rebellion destroyed all loyal and constitutional State Governments in the Rebel States, and that the Rebel State Governments were known to the Constitution and laws only as hostile and revolutionary powers, seeking to overthrow the Government of the United States. This effectually separates the *present* so-called State organizations in the South from all relation whatever to the old State organizations which existed before the war. It cuts them off from all the *vested rights*, constitutional privileges, and immemorial immunities which might have been claimed for those old organizations, had the chain of legal and constitutional succession remained unbroken. A chasm of more than four years' duration yawns, in which, in all these Rebel States, there were, in the eye of the Constitution, no valid governments. The chain of legal continuity is fatally broken. A *hiatus* occurs in which there is nothing at the South that the Constitution recognizes as a civil or political *State*. The present State organizations there are purely *new creations*, having no possible constitutional relations to the old State organizations which went out of sight in the revolution in 1861. Indeed, they have no legal relations even to the Rebel State Governments which they immediately succeeded. The outbreak of the Rebellion subverted the old loyal State Governments of the South; the *overthrow* of the Rebellion enabled President Johnson to subvert the *Rebel* State Governments. The present organizations are every way new. Their history dates back only to their creator, President Johnson. Hence, the only question which the Supreme Court can possibly pass upon is, Whether the President of the United States can constitutionally create State Governments? It is a new question, in one sense, because no former President has ever assumed to exercise such a power; but in another sense it is not new, for it has its precedents in principle in every new State that has ever been admitted into the Union. Those precedents are uniform and universal that Congress alone can breathe the breath of life into a State organization. All the preliminary work, whether done in accordance with enabling acts, or upon the mere motion of the inhabitants, or through the agency of military commanders, is merely inchoate, and gets no *life* until *Congress admits the State*.

Southern Novels from Northern Presses.

WE notice among the list of books lately published by various Northern houses the appearance of a new class, calculated to do no good, and probably much harm. We refer to the inundation of secession novels. For a long time after the close of the war we were flooded with military adventures and military fiction, until, although they all breathed a spirit of pure patriotism, they became, so insipid that we denounced the entire variety. But the fault which we found with them was grounded on a slight foundation when compared with the cause of opposition to the works of the "St. Elmo" class. It requires no demonstration to prove that the literature of a people has an intimate connection with their politics, and that letters have a controlling influence on the national life. The stirring effects of the "Marseillaise Hymn," and the enthusiasm created by the senseless doggerel of Cromwell's day, show how easily the popular mind is moulded. When, therefore, we see a series of novels written in defense of "the lost cause," and not less powerful in their defense than if they assumed the tone of argument instead of that of conversation, we cannot but view these publications as having a direct tendency to promote discord, foster the spirit of rebellion, and aid the South in her contumacious refusal to accept the fate of war. That Southern writers, especially female writers, should devote their energies to the manufacture of such fiction, causes us no surprise. With a heedlessness eminently their own, Southern women have distinguished themselves for their barbarity and their wild enthusiasm. Hence, the production of writings tending to do the South the utmost damage, may be set down to their thoughtlessness as well as to their treason. But what does surprise us, is to see leading publishers in the North issuing such works, and pampering to the morbid taste of the Southern people for records and praises of the rebellion. It is excusable for Southern publishers to do so, but for a Northern house, in order to sell a few thousand copies, to issue works having a direct tendency to promote treason, causes us both scorn and surprise. We do not deprecate the publication of works of real literary merit, which have some other design than the mere propagation of dissatisfaction.

Literature is a world of itself, and what shall be rejected and what received depends on other grounds than any expression of opinion. But when the literary ability is evidently utterly valueless, where the doctrine is bad, and the story itself has no merit but its treason, we do most heartily condemn its publication in the North. We have referred to Miss Evans' last work, "St. Elmo." Although deficient in that tone which should be found in a novel of its class—a submission to the decree of battle—yet it possesses merit of so high an order as a merely literary production as to account for its appearance. But with that exception, we know of no Southern war novel which has any other recommendation than its arrant adhesion to the doctrine of secession. Light works, such as fiction, have a doubly insidious power. They are read by the South. Boys and girls, who would not open a ponderous history, will read novels, and their minds be thus infected with principles of evil which will develop in the future, and make all the young men traitors, like their fathers. The publisher who lays such a work before them has a fearful responsibility to answer for, and one which, if the nation does not now call him to account for, it will not fail to demand a reckoning in the future.

MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop of Minnesota for the year 1866 is estimated 8,000,000 of bushels. The first exports of wheat were made from this State in 1859, and amounted to 130,000 bushels. Minnesota bids fair to become one of the finest wheat-growing States in the Union.

THE debt of New York city exceeds $31,000,000, while the tax levy is over $18,000,000.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath Schools of the SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street below Sixth, will celebrate their Anniversary on Sunday, December 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. E. H. BEADLE, D. D. and Rev. W. P. CULLIS, Corresponding Secretary of Y. M. C. A.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST CHESNUT Street.—Rev. THOMAS S. MALCOLM will preach to-morrow morning; service to commence at 10½ o'clock. Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the evening; services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. E. H. GRANT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, "The Multiplication of OIL," sixth of series on "Elisha."

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH above Eleventh.—Preaching on Sabbath at 10½ and 3½, by Pastor; Union Prayer Meeting at 7½. Watch Meeting on Monday evening and extra Services during the week.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10 30 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

WEST ARCH STREET PREBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Preaching by Rev. E. H. NEVIN at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University of New York, will (D. V.) preach To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock.

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race.—Preaching on Sabbath Morning and Evening, by Rev. R. S. THARIS, Pastor elect.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM MEICKLE, of New York, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. Dr. CATTELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ Evening.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. BROAD and GREEN Streets.

FREE SERVICE.—ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THIRD and PINE, open for Divine service To-morrow Night at 7½ o'clock. ALL THE SEATS FREE.

REV. W. W. NEWELL WILL preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SABBATH SCHOOL of the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY will be held To-morrow Afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL DELIVER THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

Under the auspices of the S. C. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET St. above Twelfth, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic." This is said to be the greatest of Mr. Douglass' great speeches.

The BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each lecture.

Season Tickets for the Course (Eight Lectures), $2; Single Admission, 35 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, No. 607 CHESNUT Street, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Jr.,
FOURTH Street, below Willow,
J. HASKINSON,
GUILELMA Street,
12 26 5t Committee of Arrangements.

YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular Monthly Meeting will be held in

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET Street, above Twelfth, next MONDAY, December 31, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Addresses by
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., and
REV. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D.

Also, short addresses relative to the work of the Association, by several members. Several hundred members to be elected. Music by an efficient choir.

Tickets may be had gratuitously at the Rooms, No. 1216 Chesnut street. 12 28 2t

THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS
will be held at the
NATIONAL HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 2, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. R. G. TOLES, Superintendent of the Baldwin Place Home of Boston, will be present with some of the Children; also, Children of the Home of this city.

Singing by the Children, and Addresses by several Eminent Speakers.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS,
can be purchased of Trumpler & Co., Seventh and Chesnut streets. 12 22 3t

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 29 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL street, on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD H. FLOOD,
12 29 1 2 4 7 9 11 12 Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, December 29 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

All Taxes remaining unpaid after the 31st inst. will be advertised as delinquents, and a charge of Fifteen Cents will be made for the same.
(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
12 29 2t Receiver of Taxes.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 8 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 8 s6t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

TO FIREMEN.—VOTING FOR THE HOSE CARRIAGE at the LADIES' FAIR at CORINTHIAN HALL, corner of RACE and SCHUYLKILL FIFTH Streets, will close on MONDAY EVENING at 10 o'clock, precisely. It

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 lm4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated ARAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 tJt

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Envelopes, $1·35 per thousand.

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Papers and Envelopes.

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At Low Prices.
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At Low Prices.

Writing Desks,
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Writing Desks,

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Portfolios,
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IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,
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Have Received (by Steamer "Propontis,")

Ladies' Iron Frame Hose, at 65 cents
Ladies' Heavy Hose, at 45 cents.
Children's Fleeced Cotton Hose.
By steamer "Bosphorus,"
Gents' English Merino Half Hose, at 62 cents
Gents' English Cotton Half Hose, at 45 cents.
Ladies' English Cotton Hose, at 80 cents.
Ladies' English Cotton Hose, at 85 cents.
Ladies' English Merino Hose.
Children's long, half, and three-quarter Merino Hose
Children's Fancy Cashmere Hose.

As all our GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

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HAVING REPLENISHED OUR STOCK OF
HOLIDAY BOOKS,
AND BEING IN RECEIPT OF A NUMBER OF
JUVENILE BOOKS,
That were out of print during the latter part of Christmas Holidays, and also having just received
ONE HUNDRED NEW SUBJECTS
FOREIGN MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS,
In addition to our already very large assortment of Photographs for the Album and framing, we request all who intend making
A NEW YEAR GIFT,
To call and examine our assortment.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.
All the new Magazines and new Books at a discount from regular prices. 12 28 2t

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22

BANKRUPT BLANKETS.—WE HAVE JUST opened about ten cases of very fine Blankets from a bankrupt stock, at about one-half what they have recently been sold for. These Blankets are all very fine, large entirely clean and perfect in every respect, are less than the wool alone in them cost are lower than for ten years past, and are the best bargain in Blankets in Philadelphia to day. Persons may buy with safety who will not want until next year.
E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

RETURN BALLS! RETURN BALLS!—CARR'S PATENT RETURN BALLS. Wholesale Depot, No. 128 FOURTH Street.
12 26 3t* W. TILLER.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Kelley's Grand North American
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Kelley's Grand North American

PRIZE CONCERT.
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PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS.

And the Concert to be Given at the

WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE OF THE KIND EVER INAUGURATED IN THE WORLD.

250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
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250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks.
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks.
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks.
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks.
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks.
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their Concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued, only 98,000 remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to JANUARY 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in the gift business and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of all opposition and every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably and all the Prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially, and without reserve.

Arrangements for the drawing are completed. The checks 500 000 in number, are ready.

The plan of drawing adopted is the following:—Duplicate numbers, from 1 to 500,000, are placed in a wheel: the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promptly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
PRICE, $1 EACH.

Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize.
Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize.
Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize
Every Other Ticket Draws a Prize.

1 Gift in Greenbacks, $30,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks, $10,000.
1 Gift in Greenbacks, $5,000.
1 Gift in Greenbacks, $4 000.
1 Gift in Greenbacks, $3,000.
1 Gift in Greenbacks, $2,000.
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each, $20,000.
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each, $10,000.
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each, $2,000.
80 Gifts in Greenbacks, $50 each, $1,000.
800 Gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each, $8,000.
1,000 Gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each, $5,000.
1 Residence in Chicago, $5,000.
10 Lots in Chicago, $500 each, $5,000.
40 Pianos, $500 each, $20,000.
20 Melodeons, $150 each, $3,000.
100 Family Bibles, $20 each, $2,000.
200 Gold Watches, $150 each, $30,000.
200 Gold Watches, $100 each, $20,000.
200 Silver Watches, $65 each, $13,000.
300 Silver Watches, $40 each, $12,000.
1,000 Sets Silver-plated Teaspoons, $3 each, $3,000.
1,000 Silver-plated Call Bells, $3 each, $3,000.
1,000 Silver-plated Fruit Knives, $2 each, $2,000.
1,000 Gold Pens in boxes, $2 each, $2,000.
2 000 Photograph Albums, $5 each, $10,000.
2 000 Gold Pens and Holders, $5 each, $10,000.
2,000 Gold Rings, $3 each, $6,000.
1,000 Gold-lined Goblets, $3 each, $3,000.
1 000 Six-bladed Knives, $4·50 each, $4 500.
1,000 Fine Ladies' Purses, $5 each, $5,000.
9 200 Books and Steel Engravings, $1 to $2 each, $22 457.
139,043 Large Steel Engravings, $1 each, $139 043.

The distribution will take place after the concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by ticket holders to take charge of the same. All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the awards as soon as published.

Price of tickets, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 3-cent stamp for return postage.

Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send—

5 tickets to one address for..... $4 50
10 tickets to one address for..... 9·00
20 tickets to one address for..... 17 50

Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, with town, county, and State in full. Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

READ WHAT THE CHICAGO PRESS SAY:—

From Chicago Times,

NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.—Among the first enterprises ever commenced in Chicago was that of Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co. which has been perpetuated for more than three years past, and has given the most perfect satisfaction, it we are to judge by the extensive patronage accorded it. They are the proprietors of the "North American Prize Concert," now so extensively advertised in this and other papers, and endorsed by some of the best business firms in this country. From what we know of Mr. Kelley, we are positive that he will, "in the future as in the past," deal fairly and honorably with all who take stock in his enterprise.

From the Chicago Journal.

KELLEY & Co.'s GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The first to embark in the gift enterprise business in Chicago was the firm of A. A. Kelley & Co., located at No. 105 Randolph street. Who does not remember their store, which opened two or three years ago, where many purchased books and other articles, and were so lucky as to find with their purchases tickets which entitled them to valuable gifts of jewelry or other prizes? Thousands of our citizens were thus fortunate, and these have the best evidences that Messrs. Kelley & Co. always perform all they promise; that they are honorable men, and do business honorably and on the square.

The citizens of Chicago who know A. A. Kelley & Co. have confidence in their honor and integrity, and are largely investing in their enterprise.

These are some of the reasons why we feel safe in recommending Kelley & Co.'s Gift Concert to the public.

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MAGNIFICENT OVERCOATINGS.
FINEST STOCK CLOAKINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
CLOAKINGS FROM $2 UP.
NOBBY CASSIMERES.
FINEST CASSIMERES MADE.
LOW GRADES CASSIMERES.
BLACK FRENCH DOESKINS.
BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
RICHLY-TRIMMED CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER.
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY, 1867, begins a new volume, and contains graphic Sketches and excellent Portraits of Ristori, the Tragedienne; "Tom" Hughes, the great English Reformer; "Father Prout," the great Journalist, and others. Also, Educating, by John Neal; Two Careers of Womanhood, with Portraits of the Good and the Bad; Our Neighbor, by Mrs. Wylie; Ethnology, or the Aboriginal Graphic Systems, by E. G. Squier; The Heavenly Chronometers, and much other instructive reading. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CAPEN, No. 712 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 12 28 2t

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*The Arabian Nights Entertainment* will be presented a few evenings more, in order to allow all to witness it. As an exhibition for young people it cannot be excelled, and the managers, we are pleased to learn, have been well sustained by the public in their enterprise.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams continue very successful. This evening they appear in three of their most popular specialties, impersonating nine characters.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke offers an unusually attractive bill to-night. In addition to the grand fairy spectacle of the *Naiad Queen*, Mr. Clarke will play "Cousin Joe," and "Tom Tittler," in the *Knights of the Round Table*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Griffith Gaunt* is having a very successful run. Mrs. John Drew makes a fine creation of "Kate Peyton," and every member of the company seems peculiarly well fitted for the *role* accorded.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr Pilgrim's new pantomime, called *Little Red Riding Hood*, has made quite a hit, and bids fair to run for several weeks.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY do their *New Year's Calls*, the *Three Graces*, and other neat things every night. Their "Family Resort" was crowded unpleasantly last night before supper was over.

SIGNOR BLITZ continues his splendid holiday programme all next week.

"SOURCES OF DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC."—Frederick Douglass, Esq., the great colored orator, will deliver his lecture on the above subject at National Hall, on next Thursday evening, January 3.

MISS MATILDA HERON.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Sunday Mercury* tells this funny little story:—

"Matilda Heron (Stoepel) closed her brief and unprofitable engagement at the Chesnut on Saturday night, as 'Kate Peyton' in *Griffith Gaunt*. During the evening several persons in the theatre were engaged in the innocent amusement of 'guying' her, by laughing at her attempts at pathos. Tilly stood this for some time, but in the fourth act she became restless and fixing her eyes upon a couple of her 'funny' friends, proceeded to administer a rebuke in the tartest language we have ever heard from a lady on the stage. This caused a scene of the wildest excitement, some hissing and some cheering, until 'our Tilly' left the stage. When she returned, another storm greeted her, and so on to the end of the piece, when she was called before the curtain and made a speech which did not raise her at all, apparently, in the eyes of the public."

RISTORI.—The Countess del Grillo appeared as "Deborah" (*Leah, the Forsaken*), at the French Theatre, New York, last night. The audience was fashionable, but not large.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

CONCERT IN CAMDEN.—The United Musical Association of Camden and Philadelphia will give a concert, at the Court House, on New Year's night, for the benefit of the Camden Home for Friendless Children. Mr. Scovel and Mr. Custis will deliver addresses. The best musical talent will be employed, and an entertainment of a high order is anticipated. The Camden Brass Band have volunteered their services, and the Union Glee Club will also be present.

PRESENTATION.—The employes at the Camden Spice Mills presented the proprietor, Mr. William P. Scull, a beautiful gold-headed cane on Christmas-Day. The cane is of ebony, and the head is elegantly carved, and contains an appropriate inscription. Such tokens of esteem for an employer by the employed shows that every day capital and labor are becoming more closely allied.

CHURCH DEDICATION IN WATERFORD.—The new Presbyterian church in Waterford will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Thursday, January 3, 1867, with appropriate religious exercises, at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Noted clergymen will take part in the dedicatory ceremonies.

ROBBERY IN BORDENTOWN.—On Tuesday evening the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Frazier, in Bordentown, was entered by burglars through a window, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing. No clue to the robbers has as yet been obtained.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Robert K. Matlack, Esq., of Woodbury, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the State Geological Society, occasioned by the death of John Potter, Esq.

SELLING HORSEFLESH.—A man was arrested a few days since, in one of the towns of East Jersey, for selling horse meat.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—The date set apart for this grand affair is fast approaching. We have been advised by the Directors that their arrangements have been nearly completed, and that the subscription list will be closed on Saturday, January 5; and notice is hereby given to those gentlemen who have entered their names, that their cards of admission will be forfeited after that date. It is, therefore, advisable to call at the office at once and secure tickets at the subscription price. The decorations and appointments for the stage and dancing-floor of the Academy will doubtless comprise the most magnificent ever presented in the building, and every preparation is being made to enhance the comfort of the assemblage which will honor the occasion. The admissions to the Carnival have positively been limited, the number being several hundred less than those issued last season. The feature of seats being secured by those who desire only to witness the dancers, will be of advantage.

Attentive ushers and efficient police will be in attendance during the entire evening to prevent any non-conformity with the established regulations. The tickets to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre will be admitted upon Locust street only, and as their number only comprises the complement necessary to fill that part of the building, there will not be a repetition of the confusion incident to last season. The accommodations for refreshments, to be served in the Foyer, will be of the most ample kind. The caterers for the occasion, Messrs. Conley & Co., will spare no means or expense to provide for their patrons; every resource of the building will be brought into requisition, and a sufficient number of waiters will be in attendance. They will have in use a complete outfit of table paraphernalia, consisting of a set of over 500 pieces, which have been manufactured expressly, and will be used for the first time. The wardrobe and dressing-rooms will be in charge of responsible parties, and every means adopted to facilitate the receipt and delivery of articles deposited. The rule of no admission except in fancy costume will be strictly enforced, and in order to provide for the acquirement of dresses, Messrs. Abel & Risley have engaged the services of the most celebrated costumer of New York city, whose reputation for supplying unique and costly dresses is of the first order. He will open for exhibition and hire on Monday, January 7th, at the French flower store of Mr. A. Rothe, No. 160 North Eighth street, below Race, a splendid assortment of over 500 new costumes, which have been made up during the past year. The subscribers to the Carnival, from the fact of its being the first fancy dress ball either in New York or this city, will have the advantage of obtaining costumes which have never been in use before.

A meeting for the selection of floor managers, etc., will be convened at the Continental Hotel on Monday evening next, when all who are desirous of assisting are requested to attend.

FAIR AT NINETEENTH AND GREEN STREETS.—The Fair at the Alexander Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, which has been in progress during the past two weeks, will close this evening. This Fair has been a decided success and a handsome amount has been realized as the result. Quite a number of articles, both fancy and useful, still remain, and will be offered at low prices to those who may be present this evening. A sealed vote will be received for the tea service from 9 o'clock until 10 o'clock. The voting for the editor's arm-chair will close at the same hour, but will be, as heretofore, an open ballot. The vote on the arm-chair stood last evening as follows:—

TELEGRAPH	69	Herald	4
Inquirer	119	Star	2
Age	47	North American	2
Press	36		
Ledger	5	Total	277
Bulletin	5		

LARGE FIRE—LOSS ABOUT $75,000—PARTIALLY COVERED BY INSURANCE.—This morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the large three-story brick building owned by Mr. E. Ivins, on North Sixth street, above Columbia avenue. The firemen were soon on hand, and went diligently to work to stifle the flames, but the dense black smoke arising from the burning of the wool, cotton, etc., contained in the building, soon drove them back. This circumstance was the cause of the great loss sustained in the stock, which, if it had not been certain suffocation for any one to enter the building, could have been saved. The fire originated near the chimney-stack, around which lay waste matter which had been accumulating there for some time, but whether the fire originated in this waste or not, is not known.

The building, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the firemen to save it, was completely destroyed, with all its contents. Nothing was rescued from the devouring element, and all that remains are the walls, large portions of which have fallen in, and the rest must be torn down. The loss sustained by the parties doing business in the building is large, and but partially covered by insurance, the particulars of which are as follows:—

E. Ivins, manufacturer of brass and gilded mountings for military equipments, loss on building, of which he was the owner, machinery, and goods, estimated at $35,000—insured for $15,000.

William Scoles, woollen yarn manufacturer, loss on machinery, $8000; on stock, $4000—insured for $5000.

John J. Glazier, hosiery manufacturer, loss on machinery and stock, $18,000—insured for $1000.

Slifler & Mattis, loss on machinery, $3500—no insurance.

Isaac Stead, woollen spinner, loss on machinery and stock, $13,000—insured for $11,000.

The building fronting on Sixth street, owned by Baeder & Adamson, glue manufacturers, was damaged by falling walls and water to the amount of $3000—fully covered.

The surrounding properties were fortunately saved, with slight damage. The building was situated right in the midst of the large glue factories. Some of these took fire, but the firemen saved them. A short distance off from the burning building, a large house, used for the storage of all kinds of old machinery, was partially destroyed. The mule stable of Messrs. Baeder & Adamson, containing twenty mules, also took fire.

The mules and harness were rescued, and the building saved. The fences in the vicinity took fire, as did a row of small tenement-houses on Columbia avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. They were saved. The fire was discovered by James Wilson, a watchman employed by Messrs. Baeder & Adamson, who smelt smoke, and had been hunting for the fire for an hour before he discovered it. He says the odor was strong, like burning oil waste.

THE LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND—LATEST FACTS IN REFERENCE TO THE PARTIES.—More facts in relation to the past action of the Church Council have been elicited by evidence, both verbal and documentary. In the petitions and prayers offered to the Legislature and Courts, one of the arguments, in fact the main one, set forth by those desiring the immediate disposal of the cemetery for building purposes, was the redemption of the church debt. This debt was stated to be of so large an amount that the prosperity of the church necessitated its immediate payment, which could only be done by the disposal of the property. Now, evidence is brought to light that the debt was made to appear much larger than its true amount, and this is plainly evinced in the petitions offered to our legislative body and Courts. Why this has been done can only be answered by inferring that either the books of the corporation were in a confused state of keeping, or that it was intentional, to give force to the petitions. Documentary evidence show that, in the fall of 1864, before the properly appointed officer, $33,000 was sworn too as the exact debt. The Council, in their petition to the Legislature in February, 1865, stated it to be $48,000; and in their petition to the Court, in the same year, the amount was $60,000. In March, 1866, the book-keeper, giving evidence before the Examiner, stated the debt to be $65,000, which, on cross-examination, was reduced to $51,000. Confusion in the book accounts must reign supreme, or there must indeed be large business transactions, in order to cause this great fluctuation in the church's indebtedness within the space of one year. Even taking it for granted that the debt is the largest of the given amounts, the income accruing from the church property of all kinds would redeem the debt in a very short time. The annual income reaches about $19,000; that of last year, according to the book-keeper's report, signed by the church committee, greatly exceeds that sum. The opposition party are energetic in collating all the evidence and facts attainable to support their position. Every Thursday afternoon, at the Wetherill House, Sansom street, examinations are held. The evidence is becoming voluminous. At the last examination persons were in attendance from the surrounding villages, to put in their pleas against the sale, well supported with facts bearing strongly upon the non-disposal of the cemetery.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—The annual examination of the drawings and paintings of the students of the School of Design for Women was held at the school-house, on Saturday last. The Committee of Examination was composed of such gentlemen as Rothermel, Sartain, Beal, Richards, E. Morgan, Bensell, and Knight. Dr. C. A. Leech and Dr. A. R. Thomas composed the Committee on Anatomical Drawing. Miss Minna K. Buzby gets the premium of $20 for the best anatomical drawings from the skeleton and the muscular system.

For the best shaded drawings of busts from the antique, Miss E. Beeson obtained the first premium, $15; Miss Mary A. Wyman the second premium, $8; Miss Sallie E. Warren $10 for the best set of landscape studies. For the best set of shaded drawings of details of the figure from the cast, Miss E. Beeson, $10; for the second best, Miss Vanderbilt, $6. For the best set of shaded drawings for architectural ornament, from the cast, Miss Harriet Watkins, $15; for the second best, Miss Standbridge, $8.

For the best set of shaded drawings of flowers, leaves, and fruit, from the cast, Miss Harriet Watkins, $8; for the second best, Miss Susan Smyth, $4. For the best set of groups, from the cast, composed of vases and geometrical figures, Miss Susan Smyth, $6; for the second best, Miss Arabella Ward, $3.

For the two best sheets of drawn and shaded geometrical figures and vases, Miss Susan Smyth, $3; for the second best, Miss Julia McClintock, $1·50.

For the five best drawn problems in Practical Geometry (of the school series), Miss Amanda Lambson, $6; for the second best, Miss Nellie Springer, $3.

An exhibition of the works of the students will be held until Tuesday evening, 10 o'clock, at the school-house, northwest corner of Penn Square and Filbert street. Admission free. The public are invited.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of last evening was a decidedly welcome improvement upon that of the preceding evening, a change which no doubt greeted all our citizens in an acceptable manner. The wind, although not equal in force and coldness to that of Thursday night, tended to clear the streets of their usual number of occupants. It came in sudden gusts, disagreeably buffeting those who were perambulating around the city. This morning the air became more mild, and we had a cheering ray of sunshine to gladden the heart and warm the body. A few flakes of snow were seen, but whether or not we are to have a sufficient quantity for the winter enjoyment of sleighing does not yet appear, and remains for patient people to see.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—The goods stolen by the thief John Fryer, consisting of a silk dress, shoes, etc., were recovered by the owner yesterday. They had been stolen from the house of Mr. Thomas J. Pile, in Delaware county. Fryer was sent by Lieutenant Goldey to Media to answer the charge of larceny before the authorities of that place.

THE WILLIAM PENN HOSE ON THEIR TRAVELS.—We learn from the Boston *Traveller* of the 27th, that the delegation of the William Penn, of Philadelphia, consisting of President T. N. Kockersperger, Daniel Craig, John Klufkee, Charles H. Smith, and Philip Dempsey, in company with their friends, the William Penn, of Salem, visited the Naumkeag cotton factory on the 26th, by invitation, and were very much pleased with the sights. In the evening of the same day they made a friendly call upon the Volunteer Engine Company No. 4, of South Danvers, and presented them with one of their cards of thanks, which was responded to by Foreman P. L. Winchester, who extended them an invitation to their annual ball, on New Year's night, at Hamilton Hall, Salem, which was accepted. After partaking of some refreshments, an invitation from Chief Engineer Little, of South Danvers, to visit the Peabody Institute and the steamer General Sutton, was accepted. The Philadelphians were highly pleased with the Institute and what they saw there. After registering their names on the book kept for that purpose, they examined the steamer, and left for Salem, leaving one of their cards with Chief Engineer Little. Later in the evening Griffen's Band was employed, and a serenade given to Chief Engineer George Sanborn, who entertained them handsomely. At 4 o'clock they started on a grand sleigh ride to Marblehead.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held in this city on the 27th instant, at which the following brethren, elected December 3, were duly installed as officers for the ensuing year:—

Brother John L. Goddard, R. W. Grand Master; Brother Richard Vaux, R. W. Dep. G. Master; Brother Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. Sen. G. Warden; Brother Samuel C. Perkins, R. W. Jun. G. Warden; Brother Peter Williamson, R. W. G. Treasurer; Brother John Thomson, R. W. G. Secretary.

The following brethren were also elected on the 3d of December, 1866:—

Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Brothers Joseph S. Riley, Jacob Loudenslager, George Griscom, John Wilson, Sr., and Joseph H. Boswell.

Trustees of the Girard Bequest—Brothers Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, David Boyd, George Thomson, and Daniel M. Fox.

Among other business, the R. W. Grand Master was pleased to announce the following appointments for the year:—

Grand Chaplains—Rev. Brothers John Chambers, William Suddards, Daniel Washburne, William R. Gries, Allen John, R. H. Pattison, J. Andrews Harris.
Senior Grand Deacon—Brother Henry M. Dechert.
Junior Grand Deacon—Brother Harmanus Neff.
Grand Stewards—Brothers Thomas Brown and Jos. H. Hedges.
Grand Marshal—Brother Henry J. White.
Grand Sword Bearer—Brother Gordon Monges.
Grand Pursuivant—Brother S. Kingston McCay.
Grand Tyler—Brother William B Schnider.
Hall Committee—Brothers John Bolt, M. Richards Muckle, James C. Adams, Charles H. Kingston, John U. Giller.

MEETING OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—To-day at 12 M., a meeting of the cotton and woollen dealers of this city and vicinity met at the Board of Trade rooms, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the abolishing of the five per cent. revenue tax on manufactures.

Mr. Wm. Divine was appointed to the Chair, and Mr. George Bullock as Secretary. Statements were made involving the immediate necessity of abolishing the internal revenue tax. The following committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress looking to this end:—General Robert Patterson, Archibald Campbell, Dennis Kelly, Roland Garsed, James Long, and George Bullock; all manufacturers of cotton or woollen goods.

A committee was also appointed to proceed to Washington to present the matter before Congress, and to represent the manufacturing community.

The Committee consists of twelve gentlemen, to be appointed by the Chairman before the next meeting.

A motion was carried that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Mr. Samuel Cattell was appointed Treasurer of the meeting.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At the Annual Grand Communication, held on the 27th inst., the following-named companions were duly installed for the present Masonic year:—

Comp. Samuel C. Perkins, M. E. G. H. Priest; Comp. George Griscom, M. E. King; Comp. Michael Nisbet, M. E. Scribe; Comp. Peter Williamson, M. E. Treasurer; Comp. John Thomson, M. E. Secretary.

The M. E. G. H. Priest was pleased to announce the following appointments, viz.:—

Comps. Alfred R. Potter, Grand Captain of the Host; John Wilson Jun., Grand Principal Sojourner; Robert H. Thomas, Grand R. A. Captain; Jas. W. Van Osten, Grand Captain Third Veil; David B. Taylor, Grand Captain Second Veil; George J. Becker, Grand Captain First Veil; Edward Masson, Grand Marshal; John L Young, Grand Pursuivant; John C. Uhle, Grand Sr. Master of Ceremonies; Charles E. Meyer, Grand Jr. Mast. Ceremonies; Wm. B. Schnider, Grand Tyler.
Grand Chaplains—Rev. Companions John Chambers, Joseph J. Elsegood, Daniel Washburne, Joseph Castle, James McGowan, Robert H. Pattison.

BURGLARY.—Three men, John Owens, James, alias "Sailor" Burk, and Thomas Donohoe, were arrested last evening on a warrant from Mayor McMichael, charging them to have been engaged with others, in entering and robbing the house of Patrick Conway, No. 1110 South Twentieth street. They broke into the house and stole some chickens, a silver watch, and a brass four-pound weight. Not satisfied with stealing Mr. Conway's goods, they beat him and his wife and then left. Owens was arrested at Nineteenth and South, Burk at Nineteenth street and Washington avenue, and Donohoe at Eighteenth and Bedford streets. They will all have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station before Alderman Beitler.

TWO AMAZONS.—Ellen Himes and Rose Mulryan were arrested at their residence, No. 809 Noble street, yesterday afternoon, while indulging in a bit of a skrimmage. Each had her fingers twined around the other's tresses, and when the police appeared on the scene their waterfalls had fallen, and their faces looked like the star-spangled banner, from the scratches. It was pretty hard to ascertain at the origin of the disturbance, but the immediate result of it was the binding over of Ellen in $500 bail before Alderman Massey, and Rose, on a cross-suit, in $300 bail by Alderman Hibberd.

HORSES OVERBOARD.—Last evening about 7 o'clock the ferry-boat that touches at South street wharf was unable to reach its slip, owing to the lowness of the tide. It accordingly stopped at the end of the pier, and a plank was let down to the boat from the end. The horses and wagons were assisted up the plank by ropes and pulleys. While they were drawing up a wagon to which were attached two horses, the rope broke just as the team had come within a very short distance of the edge of the wharf, and the horses and wagon fell into the river. Both horses were drowned.

A REVENGEFUL MAN.—Charles Clump was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. It appears that Clump had been unable to pay his rent for some months past, and had been set out on the street by his landlord in the midst of the late inclement weather. Rendered desperate, he got into a quarrel with landlord, and drew a pistol and snapped it at him. Just as he did so Officer Craig came along and arrested him. He had a hearing before Alderman Maule, who committed him in default of $700 bail to answer.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—About half-past one o'clock this morning, one of the workmen employed in Rowland's rolling mill, on Beach street, found a man, named James O'Donnel, lying in an insensible condition in Bruner's lumber yard, and had the man conveyed into the mill, where he died shortly after. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on the body.

ANNIVERSARY OF HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—At the National Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 2d of January, the Home for Little Wanderers will hold their first anniversary celebration. The exercises will consist of an address by Rev. R. G. Joles, and singing by ten singers from the Boston Home, and also by the little children of the Wanderers' Home.

FOUND.—A brass cap, belonging to the hub of the wheel of a steam fire engine, was found in the streets and taken to the Ninth District Police Station, where it can be obtained by applying to Lieutenant Lovaire.

ARREST OF AN ACCOMPLICE.—John Reilly was arrested this morning, by Detective Webb. He is charged with being concerned in the attempt to swindle a man out of a watch. He represented himself as an Alderman, who had an office down town. The particulars were published in Monday's TELEGRAPH. Reilly was held in $1200 bail to answer.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest this morning, at the Seventeenth Ward Station, upon the body of John O'Donnel, who was found at 1·30 this morning in a lumber yard, on the Delaware front. The verdict was, that the deceased came to his death by neglect and exposure.

SEIZURE OF DISTILLERIES.—United States Detective W. G. Kneass seized six whisky distilleries last evening, in different parts of the city, because they were not carried on according to law.

SUDDEN DEATH.—George Hammitt, aged eight years, died suddenly at the residence of his parents, at No. 1511 Howard street, this morning. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest.

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		Price last year,
OVERCOATS at	$12 00.	$20 00
" "	15 50.	25 00
" "	20 00.	30 00
" "	25 00.	35 00
" "	30 00.	45 00
" "	35 00.	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50.	$12 00
" "	9 00.	14 00
" "	10 00.	15 00
" "	11 00.	16 00
" "	12 00.	18 00
" "	14 00.	20 00
" "	16 00.	22 00
" "	18 00.	25 00
PANTS at	$4 00.	$6 00
" "	5 00.	7 50
" "	6 00.	8 50
" "	7 00.	10 00
" "	8 00.	12 00
" "	9 00.	14 00
" "	10 00.	15 00
VESTS at	$2 50.	$4 00
" "	3 00.	5 00
" "	4 00.	6 00
" "	5 00.	7 00
" "	6 00.	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE STAR CLOTHING AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 609 Chesnut street, commends itself to the public for the following reasons:—

1st. We make up only such goods as we can recommend, so that our customers are sure to have a good article.
2d. We use no inferior trimmings, and employ none but the best workmen—so that our garments will bear inspection inside and out, and are sure to wear well.
3d. We buy our goods for cash, and therefore obtain them at the lowest prices, and sell them accordingly.
4th. We follow the latest fashions, and our customers can rely on being fitted out in the "style."
5th. We do a large business, and can afford to sell at a small profit.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

VAST REDUCTIONS.
VAST REDUCTIONS.
VAST REDUCTIONS.
VAST REDUCTIONS.
VAST ASSORTMENT.
VAST ASSORTMENT.
VAST ASSORTMENT.
VAST ESTABLISHMENT.
VAST ESTABLISHMENT.
VAST ESTABLISHMENT.
VAST ESTABLISHMENT.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
ON THE CORNER.
ON THE CORNER.
ON THE CORNER.
ON THE CORNER.
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—We are offering all our stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing at far lower prices. Overcoats from $10 to $40; Sacks from $8 to $30; Chesterfields from $12 to $35; Pants from $4 to $15; Vests from $2 to $8.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

"I COULD a tale unfold
Whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul,
freeze thy young blood,"
In the words of "Hamlet's" ghost; and indeed in these winter days it would be nothing difficult to freeze one's young or old blood either. To secure ourselves against such a mishap, we should wear a "Louis V," whose tail will not unfold. These new and superior overcoats are only to be had at Charles Stokes & Co's First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

THE DRUG BUSINESS.—There is no business of branch of trade in which skill, knowledge, and enterprise are more essential, than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is therefore to the interest of the public carefully to discriminate between the true and the false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business, as morals "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist, and those well-known medicines known as "Helmbold' Preparations" are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been almost universally successful; the Extract of Buchu especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival. The certificates to its usefulness embrace many thousands of names; but the fact that after the trial of so many years, Helmbold's Preparations are in as great a demand as ever, or even greater, is the best possible proof of their legitimate merit.

The Principal Depots for their sale is at Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., and No. 104 S Tenth street, Philadelphia.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent medicines, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that of many others in favor of this medicine. The Pain Killer is invaluable for the diseases for which it is recommended. Try a bottle of it, and see if we do not state correctly.—*Roman Citizen.*

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are Medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address, Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.
Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

WE beg our patrons to come early in the day, to avoid a useless journey, to B. F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six Card, or one large Photograph, $1.

POUND and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

GOLD COUPONS,
Due January 1st,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5, $5·50 to $9.
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may again for some time to come.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

CLEVELAND—GULAGER.—On Thursday evening, December 27, by the Rev. Charles R. Bonnell, Mr. DE LANCEY CLEVELAND, of New York, to Miss FANNIE M. GULAGER, of Philadelphia.

GRIFFIS—NATT.—On the evening of the 27th of December, by the Rev. John Chambers, MONTGOMERY P. GRIFFIS to Miss FANNIE G. NATT, all of Philadelphia.

PEVEAR—GULAGER.—On Thursday evening, December 27, by the Rev. Charles R. Bonnell, Mr. WARREN E. PEVEAR, of Boston, to Miss MARY GULAGER, of Philadelphia.

ROSS—CAMPBELL.—On the 27th instant, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr WALTER ROSS to Miss MARY CAMPBELL, all of this city.

DIED.

BISHOP.—At Attleboro', Mass., on the 22d instant, ANNA C., wife of Peter S. Bishop, and daughter of Job R. Gibbs, deceased, of Philadelphia.

BUGGY.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of James Buggy, in the 49th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2053 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DOLBY.—On the morning of the 29th inst., SAMUEL THOMPSON, only son of Rodney and Eudora Dolby, aged 8 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KEATING.—This morning, ELIZA, wife of Dr. William V. Keating.
The funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church, Fourth street, on Monday morning next at 8 o'clock, at which her friends are invited to attend.

SERAD.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, CHARLES SERAD, in the 27th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 89, I. O. of O. F., and the members of Company G, 29th Regiment P. V. V., and the regiment in general and also the Iona Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 297 Marion street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 28th instant, ANN WETHERBY, wife of John K. Smith.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, Trenton, N. J.

WILLETT.—On the 27th instant, JAMES F. WILLETT, aged 73 years.

WE HAVE CLOTHES-WRINGERS (10 varieties), Carpet Sweepers (3 kinds), Skates for ladies or gents (55 patterns), highly ornamented Scissors in beautiful cases (9 varieties), Nut Picks (10 sorts), Pocket Knives (a superior assortment), Chest of Tools (11 styles), Boys' Turning Lathes, Work Benches and separate Tools, Plated Spoons, Forks and Table Cutlery, with neat cases for them; Iron Furniture for Play Houses (a full assortment), Boys' Sleds and Sleighs and Adjustable Stilts, etc. etc. etc. etc. Come and look what else we have that are practical, useful, or fanciful for gifts. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SELF-FASTENING SKATES, FINE STEEL Skates, imitation Steel Skates Blondin Skates, with ankle supporters, and a variety of other styles. Skaters' Gimlets, Patent Strap-pullers, and Heel Plates. Skates sharpened at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA!
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
Ice in splendid condition. Perfectly smooth. Park open until 10 o'clock at night, and illuminated. Fine Band of Music.
Season Tickets, $3. Admission, 25 cents.
Access to the Park (by a few minutes ride) by the Market Street, Chesnut and Walnut Street, Spruce and Pine, and Schuylkill Railways. 1t*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
Good Skating TO-DAY at the Central Park, Afternoon and Evening.
Satterlee Band in attendance. 1t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT
THIS EVENING.
THE UNITED STATES BRASS BAND
IN ATTENDANCE.
ACCESS BY THE TENTH, EIGHTH, GIRARD AVENUE, AND UNION CARS.
SEASON TICKETS, $3·00.
12 21tf E. H. HAYHURST, SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SKATORIAL QUEEN,
The Greatest Skater of the Age, is Coming Next Week to Park,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Sts.
12 26 4t*

SKATES.

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and; Skates of every description.
Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS,
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
WILSON, HAUER & CO.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.

The Lake Superior Ship Canal.

Hon. Samuel W. Hill, agent for the Lac-la-Belle Harbor Improvement Company, of Michigan, has filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office a list of selections of public lands, embracing ten thousand acres, the full quantity allowed by the act of Congress approved July 3, 1866, to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the Lac-la-Belle.

John H. Surratt.

The Navy Department has received no information that Surratt will be brought to this country in the Swatara, though he was placed on that vessel at Alexandria. The Swatara is a slow screw steamer, and it is possible he may be transferred to a faster vessel. The friends of Mrs. Surratt will endeavor to introduce evidence upon Surratt's trial to establish her innocence.

Change of Hour.

The hours of the White House New Year's reception have been changed this year, from between 1 to 3 P. M., to from 12 to 2 P. M. This is to accommodate Cabinet officers and others who receive visitors.

The Finance Bill.

Commissioner Wells is in daily attendance before the Finance Committee to explain the provisions of his bill. It is understood that Senator Fessenden does not favor the Wells bill.

An Explanation.

The delay of Secretary Stanton in issuing the general orders to commanders of military departments, notifying them to govern themselves by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and leave judicial questions to civil tribunals, is understood to proceed from his reluctance to remitting the unfortunate freedmen to the tender mercies of Rebel courts.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, December 29.—A party of thieves broke into the storeroom of the Convent of the Conciliation on Thursday night, and carried off $200 worth of provisions.

A man named Vesinan, living at Point Levi, has been missing since Christmas. He was last seen on his way to the ferry.

The tide rose yesterday five feet above the ordinary high-water marks, flooding a number of wharves and doing slight damage.

BELLEVILLE, December 29.—Hon. Bela Flint found gold in three places in the township of Elzevier, last week. It is of the kind styled placer diggings. He washed and melted sand and dirt, obtaining rich specimens of gold.

MONTREAL, December 29.—The Royal Engineers have been surveying the south side of the river St. Lawrence for the last six months for fortifications to protect the city in that quarter. It is understood that the Kingston, Ottawa, and Toronto districts will shortly be surveyed for over 200 miles.

The total increase of revenue for 1866 will be $1,250,000. Money is plentiful; silver, 4½ discount.

The dry goods trade of Montreal is forty per cent. greater than it was three years ago.

As Knapp and Griffin, the supposed robbers of the Royal Insurance Company, could not be extradited, they have been sued civilly for the recovery of the money as a debt due the Company. They pleaded that the debt was contracted in a foreign country. The decision has been postponed.

A private of the Rifle Brigade was accidentally killed on Christmas day, at the Victoria barracks, by falling down stairs.

There was a heavy snow storm here yesterday, and the trains are delayed.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, December 29.—A quorum of both branches of the Legislature has already arrived. Much interest is manifested in the organization of the House of Representatives. Twenty-six Republican friends of General Cameron met this morning, and resolved to vote for John P. Glass, of Allegheny county, for Speaker. It is conceded that the former chief clerks of the Senate and House, Messrs. Hamersley, of the former, and Benedict, of the latter, will be retained.

The Governor's message is in the hands of the State printer. It is of a lengthy character.

J. P. Dungilson, of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been appointed private secretary to the Governor elect, General Geary.

The Wreck of the Sylph.

HOLMES' HOLE, December 29.—A carved work of arched board which came ashore at Lambart's Cove yesterday, had the word "Sylph" cut in the centre, in small letters. There also came ashore a sharp stern boat, painted black, with trunks, rigging, sails, deck-beams, a part of the house, etc. It is probably the barque Sylph, of Boston, which has gone to pieces, and all hands lost.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s 65 Jy....107½		100 sh Ph & E....b5	30¼
$900 do 62....106		200 sh do......b60	30¼
$1200 City 6s old....	95½	200 sh do.........	30¼
$1000 do..... old	95½	100 sh Reading.......	58
$2000 do.... new.	99½	20 sh N Central..b5	47½
$5500 do.... new.	99½	150 sh Penna R.....	56
$2000 W J R 6s......	88	50 sh German Pas R	30½
$1000 C & Am 6s 83...	92	50 sh Hest'v.........	14½
30 sh Del. Div.......	56½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 5-20s 65 coup...	105	$3000 W J R 6s......	88
$5000 U S 10-40s.....	99½	10 sh Ches & Wal..	51
$1000 U S 7·30s. Je..	104½	100 sh Phil & E....	30¼
$11000 Pa 5s..........	95	100 sh do......b30	31¼
$200 City 6s, n c&p.	99½		

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
FROM THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK.
This (Saturday) and Monday evenings, 29th, and 31st of December,
At 7½ o'clock, will be offered for sale, at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, about 215 Modern Oil Paintings, of varied and pleasing subjects, all elegantly mounted in rich gold leaf frames.
On view, with descriptive catalogues, day and evening, until nights of sale. 12 27 4t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.
C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 Commerce street.
SALES OF STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Personal Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally, on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners.
Wanted—A LARGE STORE for the Auction Business. 12 21 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON, and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 48

A GOOD OFFICE-ROOM FOR RENT, FIRST floor, opposite the State House, Chesnut street. Inquire at office of the Washington Life Insurance Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street. 11 4



NUMBER C.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

December.

Monday, 24.—Explosion of the Locomotive "Farewell," in Boston. The "tender" remained behind to witness the *parting*. Peace to its ashes.

Tuesday, 25.—Christmas-Day. All the children get up with empty stomachs and full stockings, and go to bed with the condition of the stockings and stomachs reversed.

Wednesday, 26.—A critic in Chicago objects to a trial scene in one of the theatres, where the jury is represented by three ballet girls. He thinks it too much of a trial for the girls.

Thursday, 27.—President Johnson receives a present from one of the F. F. V.'s, of a cane, made from the wreck of the frigate "Constitution," in order that he may retain a small part of the Constitution in his possession.

Friday, 28.—Meeting of distillers at Willard's Hotel, Washington. Spirited resolutions were passed, as was also the decanter, which caused all the members to "smile."

Saturday, 29.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor celebrates the centennial anniversary of the Supper Table Series by a series of drawings, including the drawing of his pay on the spot.

"LET HIM SLIDE."

News comes to us that President Johnson is going to open the new Skating Park at Washington to-day on skates. We hope the President will not open it so wide that he will go in, but that he will keep right end up, which is quite a difficult matter to one so used to back sliding.

THE NIGHT AFTER CHRISTMAS.

'Twas the night after Christmas, when all through the house
Every soul was a-bed, and as still as a mouse;
The stockings (so lately St. Nicholas' care)
Were emptied of all that was eatable there;
The darlings had duly been tucked in their beds,
With very full stomachs and pains in their heads:
I was dozing away in my new cotton cap,
And Nancy was very far gone in a nap,
When out in the nursery there arose such a clatter,

I sprang from my sleep, crying "What is the matter?"
I flew to each bedside, still half in a doze,
Tore open the curtains, and threw off the clothes,
While the light of a candle served clearly to show
The piteous plight of the objects below:
For what to the father's fond eye should appear
But the little pale face of each sick little dear:
For each pet that had crammed itself as full as a tick
I knew in a moment now felt like Old Nick.
Their pulses were rapid; their breathings the same,
What their stomachs rejected, I'll mention, by name:
Now Turkey, now Stuffing, Plum-pudding, of course,
And Custards, and Crullers, and Cranberry Sauce.



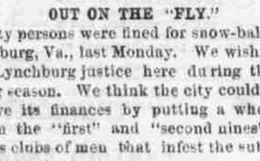
Before outraged nature all went to the wall,
Yes, Lollypops, Flapdoodle, dinner and all.
Like pellets which urchins from pop-guns let fly,
Went figs, nuts, and raisins, jams, jelly, and pie,
Till each error of diet was brought to my view.
To the shame of mamma, and Santa Claus too.
I turned from the sight, to my bedroom stepped back,
And brought out a phial marked "pure Ipecac,"
When my Nancy exclaimed, for their suffering shocked her,



"Don't you think you had better, love, run for the doctor?"
I ran, and was scarcely back under my roof,
When I heard the sharp clatter of old "Jalap's" hoof.
I might say that I had hardly turned myself round,
When the Doctor came into the room with a bound,
He was covered with mud from his head to his foot,
And the suit he had on was his very best suit;
He hardly had time to put *that* on his back,
And he looked like a Falstaff half fuddled with sack.
His eyes, how they twinkled! Had the Doctor got merry?
His cheeks looked like Port, his breath smelt like Sherry;
He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight or so,
And his beard nor his skin wasn't as "white as the snow;"
But inspecting their tongues, in spite of their teeth,
And drawing his watch from his waistcoat beneath,



He felt each pulse, saying, "Each little belly"—
Here he laughed—"Must get rid of the rest of that jelly."
I gazed on each plump, chubby, sick little elf,
And groaned, when he said so, in spite of myself;
But a wink of his eye, when he physicked our Fred,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He didn't prescribe; but went straight to his work
And dosed all the rest, gave his trousers a jerk,
And adding directions while blowing his nose,
He buttoned his coat, from the chair he arose,
Then jumped in his gig, gave old "Jalap" a whistle,
And "Jalap" dashed off as though pricked by a thistle;



But the Doctor exclaimed, ere he drove out of sight,
"They'll be all well to-morrow—Good-night, Jones! Good-night!"

A SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOTICE.

To go to a Railroad Station, or the Directors of a Railway line, to learn the rules of the company, would be reckoned a very proper thing to do, but when the company mangles—we will not say murders—the "King's English" in the manner it is done in the following placard, posted up in the waiting-room of our Line, it makes us feel that we are thrown upon our own resources, and must resort to our never-failing Yankee acquirement of guessing, to learn what is meant:—

NOTICE.
EACH PASSENGER
MUST HOLD AND SHOW THEIR
TICKETS
BEFORE PASSING THROUGH THE GATE.

And we will add in the same vein a bit of advice:—We hope the President will put their hats on, and the Directors will put his on, and he will both walk down to the waiting-room, and ask the ticket clerk if they will show him the amount of their receipts for tickets sold that day, as he wants to report to the company on his next day of meeting. By order of the Board.

It is said by some that it is a sin the way the railroad companies tax the public, but our company does not do that. Their Syn tax is harder upon themselves than upon their patrons, as is witnessed by the above "Notice."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ FOR SALE.—One 300 Gallon Worm. Also, one Heater and Doubler. Apply at No. 1431 Market street.

Here is a chance for Barnum—a "300 Gallon Worm!" This must be an embodiment of all the Square worms into one, the plan adopted by them for their mutual safety against the war made upon them every summer by the City Councils. Also, a "Heater and Doubler." We would be rather afraid of him; wouldn't want him to "double" on us. We hope some enterprising New Yorker will buy these reptiles. We don't want them here.

OUT ON THE "FLY."

Thirty persons were fined for snow-balling in Lynchburg, Va., last Monday. We wish we had some Lynchburg justice here during the base-balling season. We think the city could greatly improve its finances by putting a wholesome fine on the "first" and "second nines" of the various clubs of men that infest the suburbs of our city in their season.

MANAGING THE MAILS.

Nearly all of the Post Offices in Texas are managed by women, and their management gives general satisfaction—punctuality and despatch being secured by it. We find this in an exchange, and we believe it. Nothing like a woman for managing the males.

A CASE OF RATIOCINATION.

A man in Cincinnati, whose premises were overrun with rats, caught one, dipped it in red paint, and then let it go. The other rats then disappeared. They didn't think themselves fit company for one so well red.

A COW CHEWS TO DIE.

A story is told of a cow in Hartford, Connecticut, eating four pounds of tobacco. She "chewed the *quid* of sweet and bitter fancies" to her sorrow.

—As you are aware, writes a gossiping Paris correspondent, the *accouchement* of Princess Clothilde, wife of the Prince Napoleon, is hourly expected. *Lettres de faire part* are already prepared for the members of the Imperial family and the Ministers. There are but twenty persons destined to receive this honor, whereas in the case of ordinary mortals these missives are despatched to all the friends and acquaintances of a family in which a death, marriage, or birth has taken place. The ceremonial as regards the Emperor is somewhat curious. On the first intimation of the event being about to take place, an officer of the household is despatched to the Tuileries to make known the fact separately to his Majesty and the Empress, and also to the Prince Imperial. Their absence at Compiegne will on this occasion necessitate a separate despatch by telegraph to announce the coming event, and their presence in her Imperial Highness' apartment will be replaced by the Dukes of Magenta and De Persigny, the Ministers of State and of Justice; the vicar of the Tuileries being likewise summoned to witness the event. The Imperial infant will be thus inspected, registered, and congratulated on its advent in all due form, and without loss of time, which attentions, it is to be hoped, it will appreciate.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 18

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20 6

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuths1m

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 5 20

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 ec2m

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $900. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc, etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11 mthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 30§ No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwf6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET St.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS.
MADE FROM SUPERIOR
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF
IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 11 1st

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour,
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description,
sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS ROBINS and LOUISA RICHARDSON, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON,
12 27 thstu5t* Auditor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Firebrick Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing thus:—Weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, December 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 2
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 5
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, January 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage, currency.....$35
To London.....85 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
11§ Kensington Screw Dock,
DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-12§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER &c., will be found on sale at the 7 23] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, December 24th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, that are connected with the Movamensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), latterly known as the
CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL,
as follows:—
SIX FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 9150 feet Flooring Boards, 29,225 feet Rough Boards, 10,800 feet Hemlock Scantling, and 62 Windows.
Also Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tubs, Gas and Water Pipe and Fixtures, soil Containers, etc., appertaining to said Hospital.
Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.
The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
12 24 7t] HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866.
On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.
The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
12 15stuth 4t 10 Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 19, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.
Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
12 20 11t] Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8/4, 9 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8/4, 9 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§] Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Reeting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day; insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week; issued, and may be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 12 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,407 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward G. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD G. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf12

REMOVAL.
The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW OFFICE
NORTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000. PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both Claims Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
ISAAC LEA,	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an unquestioned security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
Jos. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas G. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smwfrp Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 6§

HIPPOPHAGY AND ONOPHAGY.

These words are of great import at this particular time, as representing a probable solution of a problem which seriously occupies the minds of many, namely—in the absence of beef and mutton (the Englishman's delight when he can get them), where is the supply of meat to come from? How are the people—especially the laboring classes—to be supported, when we are threatened with such a scarcity as to create an alarm of an approaching flesh famine? Several ideas have been put forward, each as a panacea; one is a careful prevention of waste; another a partial abstinence of flesh for a season; and a third, the total abstinence from such food as veal and lamb, which, in their matured condition, would furnish a larger quantity, and a more nutricious substance. These suggestions, however, are more of the nature of abstract speculations than practical solutions of a difficulty; indeed, they may be set aside as simply impracticable. What then remains? How are our increasing wants to be met, and how are the people to be fed even during the coming winter? The answer may, perhaps, be found under the words of our title. The conversion of the flesh of the horse and of the ass into human food, or, literally, horse eating and ass eating. On this point, then, arises the dilemma—"To be, or not to be?" Philosophy has already assumed the positive; but Prejudice is all powerful, and covers the negative as with a shield.

What, we may ask, is the character of the food thus proposed for our use? The records of the past show, that at a very early period the flesh of the horse and of the ass has not only been considered fit for man's food, but has also in some instances come under the category of a luxury. Many nations of antiquity are said to have eaten the flesh of both animals. In Persia, the horse was common food, and the wild ass prized, not only as an object of chase on account of its fleetness, but also for the delicacy of the flesh which made it a luxury even at royal tables; and Xenophon tells us, that the army of the younger Cyrus, when marching through Mesopotamia, caught several wild asses, and found their flesh to resemble that of the red deer, only more tender. But to come nearer to our own selves. It is well known that the Danish inhabitants of Northumberland were fond of horseflesh, which they devoured in great quantities. Not, however, to ransack the past when our object is to come to the present time, we may be tolerably well assured of this—that among many people, both ancient and modern, even if the flesh of these animals was not always an ordinary article of food, yet when an occasion of scarcity arose both Hippophagy and Onophagy were resorted to, and, we may assume, with obvious advantage. Has this occasion now arisen? is the next question. It is quite certain that, for some years past, the demand for meat has greatly extended in this country, owing to the more ample means of the people to make use of it as food. This is a simple fact, for as a well-known writer has observed lately:—"The cause of high-priced meat is not wholly involved in the supply; there is also a gradual increased demand in proportion to our national prosperity." And then he adds:—"If we first glance at our mining importance, it almost staggers belief. Glancing only at the single county of Cornwall, and its 36,000 persons daily employed in its mines—to say nothing of the human ant-hills of industry disembowelling the earth of its riches in the West and North of England, Scotland, and Wales. The stimulus given to the cotton trade has also its effects; the immensity of our shipbuilding, our gigantic railway works, bridge building, and other architectural improvements so characteristic of the present age, are daily calling into the most active labor increased numbers of the population upon increased wages, and hence, naturally enough, an increased demand for meat." It is evident from this statement that the present want is not to be looked upon as temporary, and traceable to the cattle plague only, but a steadily spreading difficulty which must be boldly met, if we would avoid the evil of want and its usual concomitants—disease and death.

That objections should be made to this application of a food hitherto only looked upon as fit for the canine and feline races alone is only natural, and dogs and tabbies may have, perhaps, to rue the day of such conversion of horseflesh. Some years ago, when railways were first commenced, our facetious friend, *Punch*, issued forth a carte having a steam-engine in the centre. On one side of the picture was a group of old stage-coach horses, worn out, alas! and used up; on the other side two smirking dogs; the subscription, if we remember rightly, was—"What the Horses are going to." The dialogue of the dogs was to this effect: "Well, Toby, what do you think of this new invention?" Toby promptly answers, "Why, I think we shall have meat cheap." It would, indeed, be strange, if now—*mutatis mutandis*—man, and not the dog, should find his food cheapened through the economy of horseflesh. The example has already been set in many parts of the world. The good folks of Berlin have for some years revelled in all the glory of Hippophagy. France has followed in the same track, and it is not very long since a weekly contemporary gave an animated description of the opening of the first shop in Paris for the sale of horseflesh; and in Russia, it is well known that horseflesh is always sold in the markets, with the flesh of other animals, as food for the people.

For upwards of nine years previous to his decease, the late Monsieur Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the celebrated naturalist, had been endeavoring to combat the national prejudice against the use of horseflesh as human food; and it is owing, no doubt, in a great measure to his exertions that the sale of it has now been legalized in France; but it is only by degrees that this has been done, as some experiments were necessary as a preliminary step; and hence we find in 1861, in an account of a feast given at Algiers, a considerable number of high public functionaries, superior military officers, judges, and clergy, partook of a grand banquet in the saloon of the theatre, the greater part of the dishes of which were composed of horse and ass flesh; the object of getting up the feast was to combat the popular prejudice against such food. The different dishes were dressed in the French style, and were declared excellent. One of them consisted of a young ass roasted whole. After dinner suitable toasts and speeches were delivered; one of the latter was by Monsieur Decroix, veterinary surgeon of the First Mounted Chasseurs, who maintained that horseflesh was very nutritious, and that the general adoption of it as an article of food would present many advantages. Early in 1863, a Berlin journal states that there are now in the Prussian capital seven butchers' shops for the sale of horseflesh, and that seven hundred and fifty horses had been killed for their supply up to that time. No animal, however, can be slaughtered for these establishments without a certificate from the veterinary surgeon of the police. Such a precaution, however necessary as to horseflesh, would be advantageous equally with regard to both beef and mutton, if the example was followed in this country, for it is not always easy to detect unwholesome flesh got up for the market, but any disease in an animal could hardly escape detection. In 1864 the same Monsieur Decroix delivered a lecture at the Garden of Acclimatization of the Bois de Boulogne, on the alimentary use of horseflesh. After showing, by official data, that the supply of butcher's meat of all kinds, which is so necessary to support the strength of man and enable him to bear fatigue and avert disease, is not equal to the demand, he proved that if the flesh of disabled horses was introduced into public consumption, it would increase the present supply of meat by at least one-twelfth, and that in Paris especially, it might daily produce upwards of two thousand six hundred kilogrammes of good meat, even admitting that one third of the horses slaughtered were ejected on account of their diseased state, a proportion which he considered exaggerated. M. Decroix reminded the audience that the illustrious Larrey, in the course of his military career, had three times prescribed the use of horseflesh for his patients; and that in Egypt especially, he had, by the use of this aliment, stopped a scorbutic affection which had broken out in the army. More recently, in the Crimea, two companies of artillery had lived entirely on the flesh of unserviceable horses, and thereby escaped the diseases which afflicted the rest of the army; and at Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Altona, and other towns, horseflesh is eaten not only by the lower orders, but by all classes of society. In the *Independence Belge* the following account is given of an extraordinary banquet of horseflesh which took place early last year in Paris:—"The courses were numerous, and in nearly all of them this strange delicacy was served up in various forms. After the dinner several toasts were proposed. M. de Quatrefages, the President, opened the proceedings by calling on the company to drink to the memory of the late Monsieur Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the apostle of Hippophagy. Monsieur Decroix, in response to the health of the veterinary medical profession, declared that all the horses whose flesh had been eaten at this dinner were old and miserably thin beasts, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, and that none of them had cost more than forty francs, and one as little as eighteen francs. Immense applause followed this announcement; for it was considered that if such aged horses produced such good meat, what might not be expected from five or six year olds? M. Homon, of the *Pays*, put in the claims of the ass and of the mule to the honors of the *cuisine*. M. Barral, who proposed Public Education, recommended it as the means of dispelling prejudice and repugnance from the notion of horse-eating; and M. Georges Bell, of the *Presse*, said that horseflesh was no novelty. All who partook of this singular meal are said to have been perfectly satisfied, many of them having never before tasted it." It is some satisfaction to find from this statement that age does not detract from the quality of the flesh, for it must be clear that rarely any but aged horses would be thus made use of. Nor does leanness act as an impediment where good cookery does its work, so that if younger animals were dished up with equal skill, it is only natural to suppose that the flavor would be more exquisite. Truly the hippophagists may be right after all, and if so, good-by, alas! to the roast beef of Old England.

But some may say—conscientiously considering the law as laid down by Moses—shall we not bring upon ourselves divers maladies and disorders by flying in the face of a positive command? Seeing that neither the horse nor the ass chews the cud nor divides the hoof—for to these points alone is the use of flesh limited according to Mosaic law. It might be urged in answer that the vision of St. Peter would seem decisive for setting aside any prejudice which the old law might suggest. But as this passage is simply oneirophantic, it may be argued that the law was not annulled by it. But when the subject of meats was discussed, as it appears to have been by the early Gentile converts, the first put forth was "to abstain from meat offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled." Those, however who would scripturally object to the use of horseflesh must not forget that we offend already in eating the flesh of the pig, which is, and always has been, a national food, to say nothing of the claw-footed bear; the hare and rabbit are also prohibited; and what shall we say if, leaving the earth for the waters, we find among things forbidden the lobster, crab, prawn, and shrimp. Oyster-eaters beware. And oh! ye lovers of the luscious eel and lamprey, your unscaly aliment must be left uneaten. Truly an appalling category of outcasts if strictly maintained. It is well then not to scan these things too curiously. The horse and the ass are at all events clean-feeding animals in themselves, which is more than can be said of many which we freely devour, and if we have abstained from these hitherto, it is owing perhaps that the dire necessity of a diminished supply of ordinary food has not as yet been severely felt. But we are now dealing with facts which admit neither of doubt nor concealment. Our consumption of flesh is greater than it was formerly, and is gradually increasing, and there is ostensibly no means of meeting the demand. The cattle plague has, of course, increased the difficulty of providing meat for the population, but, independent of that contingency, if we compare the number of the people of these islands with the number of animals used as ordinary food, the disproportion as regards a sufficiency of supply will be apparent. Taking the whole population at thirty millions, the number of cattle is stated to be in all eight millions, of sheep forty millions, and of pigs four millions three hundred thousand, or a total of fifty-two millions three hundred thousand. If to these are added the importations of last year, one million three hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-four, it brings up the amount to fifty-three millions six hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-four—that is, there would not be two animals each for all if all were slaughtered at once, and this supply lasting only for a limited period, there would be none left. This simple statement will show that, under any circumstances, we are far from having a sufficiency at any time, and still less if disease should ever thin the scanty quantity, as has now been the case; we are thus left with a hiatus not only much to be deplored, but difficult to be filled up. There remains, then, scarce any other alternative than that of following the example of our continental neighbors. The flesh of the horse and of the ass is palatable in itself. It possesses higher powers of nourishment than beef or mutton, upon the authority of Liebig, and the only objection to its introduction is the prejudice which is felt against it; but many, perhaps, are not aware that they have ere now unconsciously partaken of the unwonted delicacy. The tongue of every horse killed in the metropolis is pickled and preserved, and does the duty of the ox tongue even at the banquets of the great; and there is more than a suspicion that dried reindeer's tongues, so temptingly called, are nothing but the lingual appendages of the horse. And perhaps many of the savory productions sold in the shops under their coverings of paste are not altogether innocent of the equine element, so that in going the whole horse people would only be changing the name, not the thing itself.

There is one other consideration which may have its weight in the matter, and that is the very different treatment the horse would undergo at the termination of its animal career. At present the fate of the noble beast, as we are pleased to call it, is one of permanent decadence. The high-mettled racer, the thorough-going hunter, in the prime of their existence are no doubt petted and caressed, but as their powers wane, or should any accident overtake them, they are forthwith consigned to the daily drudgery of the 'bus or the cab, until at length, worn out and exhausted, they await their inevitable lot, the horrors of the knacker's yard. How different the life of their bovine compeer! Cared for and caressed from his birth, his wants ministered to with studied attention through his calfhood, he walks the fields at his leisure, and chews the cud of his inglorious ease; his food is made savory to tempt his appetite, and he lives his short life in peace, awaiting only the final stroke that at once puts an end to his existence. And why this diversity of fate? Beef is the food of man. Horseflesh—cat and dog meat; elevate the flesh of the horse to the same destination, and what a change would come over his latter end!

"For while patting with pride his soft sleek skin,
We should think of the future steak within"—

no longer rejected by man—instead of the slow torture of his last period of life, as his flesh would increase in value, so would he receive more attention. When no longer fit for work, he may yet be fatted up for his master's table, and end his useful career, having first ministered to the wants and pleasures of man, by at length laying down his life for his sustenance.

"Look on this picture and on that."

—*Temple Bar for December*, 1866.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

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From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

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Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

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Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

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Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

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For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

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1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·06 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day. Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ....at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..........at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train ....at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ....at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation ....at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail ....at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express ....at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ....at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ....at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ....at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train ....at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line ....at 1·30 "
Day Express ....at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation ....at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

312 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.......... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express .... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class .... 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class .... 1·30

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

December 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¼, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

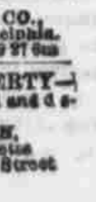
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

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1866-1867.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

Its Celebration in Ancient and Modern Times.

How it was Observed by the Ancient Saxons and Romans,

How it is Observed in England, Scotland, France, and the United States.

New-Year's Gifts—The Wassail-Bowl—Hogmanay—The Guisers—New-Year's Calls.

Ringing Out the Old Year, and Ringing in the New.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The month of January was, by the ancient Saxons, sometimes termed *Wolf-monat*, or "Wolf Month," because at this season of the year the wolves were impelled by hunger to leave their haunts in the wilderness, and prey upon man himself, and the animals which he had domesticated for his own use. It was likewise styled by them "*Aefter Yule*," or "After-Christmas," the derivation of which term is very obvious. But by the Romans it was denominated *Januarius*, which name it still retains throughout the civilized world. This word, according to some philologists, is derived from *janua*, a door, January being the door or gateway of the year; while by others its derivation is traced to *Janus*, the god of the year, who was sometimes represented with four heads, typical of the four seasons, and placed in a temple of four sides, on each of which there were a door and three windows, the latter representing the twelve months, over which it was his particular business to preside. By Numa Pompilius, whose reign as the second King of Rome terminated in 672 B. C., two months were added to the ten into which the year had previously been divided, and the first of January was made

The First Day of the New Year.

According to the present method of computing time, this system still prevails. But in the old calendars of the Jews, Egyptians, and Greeks, such was not the case. The Jewish year began on the 25th of March, a custom which was retained for many centuries, in all matters of a legal character, by most of the Christian nations. Popularly, however, the year was held to commence with the first of January, long before it received the sanction of law. It was for this reason that the dates between the 1st of January and the 24th of March were formerly written as if belonging indefinitely to two succeeding years. Thus, February 12, 1671-2, signified the twelfth day of February, in the legal year 1671, or the popular year 1672. In 1600, by decree of King James VI, of Scotland, the legal year was made to coincide with the popular year. A similar change was effected in the French calendar, as early as 1564; and in that of Russia, Holland, and Protestant Germany in 1700. It was not until 1752 that the change, so very desirable, was made in England, and in the following year Sweden followed the example.

In the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church the first day of January is celebrated as the feast of the

"Circumcisio Domini,"

or the Circumcision of our Lord; which, according to the customs of the Jews, must have taken place on the eighth day after His birth. This festival is said to have been instituted about the year 487. The Church of England has retained it, first giving it place in the Liturgy in the year 1550.

New Year's Day Among the Romans

was an occasion of considerable rejoicing, which was manifested in the congratulations, visits, and presents which were then made. The origin of these customs is ascribed to Romulus and Tatius; but it would seem that the former could not have had much to do with it, as during his time the year did not begin with the first of January. The presents were usually figs and dates, covered with gold leaf. They passed generally from clients or retainers to their patrons, and were accompanied by a piece of money, which was to be expended in purchasing statues of the gods. Specimens of Roman patterns are still in existence, bearing inscriptions, such as the following:—"A happy New Year to you," "A happy New Year to myself and son." On an old Roman medallion there is a representation of Janus standing in a temple, with an inscription wishing a "Happy New Year" to the Emperor.

Such was the undoubted origin of the present custom of making presents to one's relatives and friends on the first day of the New Year. It was very popular among the ancient Romans, and was even encouraged by some of the early Christian Emperors. The practice was finally prohibited by Claudius, and strongly condemned by the councils of the Church, on account of the heathenish ceremonies attending it. But despite the fiat of Emperor and Church, the custom was so popular that it was never wholly abandoned.

New Year's Day in England

is not at present honored with much special observation. The hearty demonstrations of joy which there mark the Christmas season appear to exhaust the time and resources of a majority of the people, who by this day have betaken themselves to their customary avocations. This idea is quaintly expressed in the following Scottish stanza, which belongs to a period anterior to the Reformation, when Christmas was the great holiday of Scotland as well as of England:—

"Yule's come and Yule's gane,
And we have feasted weel;
Sae Jock maun to his flail again,
And Jenny to her wheel."

Still, as the festivities of the Christmas season do not properly terminate until "Twelfth-day," or the 6th of January, the first day of the year is not wholly neglected. In the northern counties, especially, this is the case; and there both New Year's-eve and New Year's-day are enlivened by a great deal of merry-making. In London there is at present no general public festivity, the enjoyment of the occasion being restricted to dinner-parties among friends, or at some hostelry.

New Year's-day Among the Ancient Saxons

of the northern section of the country, however, was the occasion of more than ordinary jollity and feasting. The Roman practice of making presents on that day, in particular, was kept up with much vigor all through the middle ages.

New Year's Gifts in Olden Times.

The giving and receiving of these little mementoes of friendship were accompanied by hearty expressions of good-will, generally couched in the still-popular form of wishing "a happy New Year." The custom is thus touched upon in the old Latin poem entitled "The Popish Kingdome," which was written by Thomas Macgeorgas in 1553, and translated by Barnabe Googe:—

"The next to this is Newe yeares day
Whereon to every freude,
They costly presents in do bring,
And Newe yeares giftes do sende;
These giftes the husband gives his wife,
And father eke the child,
And maister on his men bestowes
The like, with favour milde."

It was sometimes the custom to pay these compliments at the door of the recipient, in the form of the song. But it was more usual for the house to be entered early in the morning by the younger of the neighbors, bearing the spiced-bowl, and addressing their hosts with the salutations of the season.

The gifts were not necessarily of much intrinsic value. In the sixteenth century, it seems that the New Year's gift of a tenant to his landlord was usually in the shape of a capon. Another common present in these days was that of an orange stuck full of cloves. This, when suspended in a vessel of wine, but without touching the liquor, was supposed to improve its flavor, and likewise to be a sure preventive of mold. Old Ben Jonson, in his *Masque of Christmas*, among other characters, introduces "New Year's Gift in a blue coat, sewing-man like, with an orange, and a sprig of rosemary on his head, his hat full of brooches, with a collar of gingerbread, his torchbearer carrying a marchpane, with a bottle of wine on either arm."

One of the most valuable presents made in those days was in the form of gloves, which were then much more costly than at present. Sometimes money, wherewith to purchase the article, was given in its stead, and this was called glove-money. Occasionally the money and the glove were both sent. A lady, in whose favor Sir Thomas More had decided a vexatious suit, thought to gratify him by presenting him on the ensuing New-Year's Day with a pair of gloves, containing forty golden coins termed "angels." The "angels" Sir Thomas returned, with the following note:—"Mistress, since it were against good manners to refuse your New-Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the *lining*, I utterly refuse it."

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, metallic pins were first brought into general use; and so novel and convenient were they, that they soon came to be in great demand as New Year's gifts for ladies. Sometimes money for their purchase was presented instead of the pins. This was called "pin-money," a term which has since been applied to the amount settled upon a wife at the time of her marriage, to be devoted to her own exclusive and unquestioned use.

In Scotland, it was the custom in old times for persons to send presents to their friends on New Year's Eve; but on the following day, when the donors called upon the recipients to wish them "A happy New Year," they would *ask* for gifts in return.

New Year's Gifts to the English Kings and Queens.

In the way of receiving gifts at New Year's, the English sovereigns appear to have been particularly fortunate. The custom can be traced back to the reign of Henry VI, and Matthew Paris has even accused Henry III of extorting them openly from his subjects.

There is still preserved a manuscript roll, which shows that, in the reign of Philip and Mary, Cardinal Pole presented his sovereigns with a "saulte," having a cover of silver and gilt, and a representation, in enamel, of the story of Job. In return for this, the Cardinal received two pots of silver and gilt, weighing 143¾ ounces. The present made by the Lady Elizabeth, subsequently queen, was the fore part of a kyrtell, with sleeves of silver cloth, richly embroidered.

It has been said that the magnificent wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth was kept up by these New Year's contributions from her subjects. It is certain that during her reign the practice was carried to its greatest height. The presents received every year by the Queen were inscribed on a roll, which was signed by herself, and duly attested by the proper officers. The list of donors embraces men and women of every rank, from the great officers of state down to her Majesty's dustman. Among the presents were sums of money, ornaments for the person and apartments of the Queen—some of them being of great value—embroidered gowns and mantles, smocks, petticoats, silk stockings, caskets glaring with precious gems, necklaces, bracelets, fans, and looking-glasses. In the year 1561-2, the money gifts alone amounted to £1262 11s. 8d. In all cases the Queen presented her generous subjects with a certain amount of plate in return, proportional in weight to the value of the gifts received by her. The exact weight of the plate received by each person was entered on the roll—that of the year 1577-8 showing a total of 5582 ounces. But, as might have been supposed, her Majesty always took good care that there should be something in her own favor when the balance between the value of the gifts received and presented came to be struck.

James I, like his predecessor, received many gifts of money of considerable amount, but there was a great falling off in the number and value of the ornamental articles. One year King James received from the dignitaries of the Church and State the total of £1203 13s. 4d. in gold coin. No records of the gifts received and presented by Charles I have been preserved, although it is not probable that the custom ceased entirely until during the Commonwealth. It was one of the customs that was not revived on the restoration of the Stuarts.

The Wassail-Bowl in Olden Times.

Among the ancient popular customs of the New Year season was the assembling of the family around a bowl of spiced ale, which was termed "lamb's wool." From this the master of the house would drink the healths of the others, and then pass it to them in turn. The expression "*Wass hael*"—which signifies, "To your health"—was uttered at each potation; and from this circumstance the vessel containing the liquor came to be known as the *Wassail*, or *Wassel* Bowl. The poor, to enable themselves to enjoy this sort of merry-making, were accustomed to go the rounds of the neighborhood, carrying a bowl decorated with ribbons, and begging something wherewith to fill it.

The following stanza will serve as a specimen of the songs which were sung over the Wassail-Bowl:—

"Wassail! wassail! over the town,
Our toast it is white, our ale it is brown:
Our bowl it is made of the maplin tree,
We be good fellows all; I drink to thee."

It is not surprising that the jolly monks opened the doors of their monasteries to the Wassail-Bowl, which, in their language, was styled *Poculum Caritatis* The abbot placed himself at the head of the table, and drank from the mighty bowl to the health of all present, and each of them, in turn, then drank to the health of the others.

"Hogmanay," or New Year's Eve in Scotland.

Although the old-fashioned Wassail-Bowl has long been a stranger to England, it was still in vogue in Scotland to within a recent period. Just as the clock announced the departure of the old year, the members of the family would each take a sip from the mixture of hot ale, spiced and sweetened, wishing the rest "A good health and a happy New Year, and many of them!" Then there was a general hand-shaking, and sometimes a dance around the table, the party meanwhile singing:—

"Weel may we a' be,
Ill may we never see,
Here's to the king
And the gude companie."

After this ceremony was concluded, the elder members of the family would sally forth, armed with a kettle of hot ale and an assortment of buns and cheese, making exchanges with similar parties whom they encountered, and rushing into the houses of their friends with loud and hearty wishes for future happiness. The party that arrived first at each house obtained what was called the "first-footing," and the good luck which befided the family in consequence was duly proportioned to the amount of buns and cheese which the visitors still retained.

New Year's Eve in Scotland is known as *Hogmanay*, a term which has puzzled antiquarians and philologists not a little. It is still the custom in the country districts, and in the more retired towns, for the children of the poor to have themselves arrayed in a monstrous sheet, arranged in front in the form of a deep pocket. Thus attired, they go forth on the morning of Hogmanay to gather up the cakes which, as they well know, the housewives have been preparing for several days, in expectation of their coming. Arriving at the door, they cry out "Hogmanay," or sometimes a sort of doggerel rhyme, of which there are many versions, the following being the most popular:—

"My feet's cauld, my shoon's thin,
Gie's my cakes, and let me rin."

By the time the children have made the rounds, they are usually weighed down with such a burden of oaten delicacies for their New Year's feast that they can scarcely waddle on their way.

The "Guisers," or Mumming in Scotland.

The favorite night for the operations of the *guisers* or *guizards*, as the "mummers" are called in Scotland, is New Year's Eve. The boys who take part in the ceremony array themselves in the old shirts of their fathers, and in fanciful head-rigs of brown paper. To these last is attached a sheet of paper, which falls down over the face and serves to conceal the features. Perforations are made at the proper places, to permit the eyes, nose, and mouth to perform their functions. Each *guiser* is attended by a squire, in the dress of a girl, with an old woman's cap upon his head and a broomstick in his hand. The squire is always known as "Bessie." His functions—or her's, if you like, as the doubtful gender troubles us not a little—are to walk before his principal for the purpose of opening such doors and gates as may stand in his way. During the singing, the squire is busy with sweeping the floor, and playing such other antics as are calculated to amuse the spectators. Singing is the principal occupation of these strolling masqueraders; but in some places they are of a theatrical turn of mind, and put themselves through all the agony of a long-winded and high-strung tragedy, in which dragons and other mysterious personages take a prominent part.

Leaving the British Isles, we will now cross the Channel, and take a glance at

New-Year's Gifts in France.

The passage of New-Year's gifts between relatives and friends has fallen into decline in England; but in France the practice is still kept up. In Paris, especially, it is held in such high favor that the day has acquired the title of "*Le Jour d'Etrennes.*" Parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, are then accustomed to dispose of the question of settlements in a very satisfactory manner. An immense business is done by the confectioners; the Rue des Lombards, in which they are principally located, being fairly blockaded for the last few days of the year by the wagons which are to bear the sweet things off to the provinces. Jewelry and fancy articles of all kinds are likewise in great demand, both for the home and foreign consumption.

During the Bourbon days of the present century, it was customary for every member of the royal family to make a present to the king, and sometimes the offerings received at the Tuileries could be measured by the cart load.

The people in these times would start forth early in the morning to pay their New Year's calls, visiting their relatives in the order of their relationship, and after them their acquaintances, according to the strength of their friendship, and interchanging with all their bonbons and other sweetmeats. The great point made was to anticipate each other's calls. In this employment passed the morning, followed by a dinner given to the entire family by some one of its members; the day being wound up with dancing, cards, and games of various kinds.

New Year's Day in the United States.

A glance at the New Year customs of our own country will show them to be greatly diversified, according to locality; and even entirely lacking in many sections of the country. As a general thing Christmas-Day is celebrated so zealously, that for the first day of the New Year there is but little left in the way of especial social enjoyments. In the New England States, where the old Puritanical prejudices against Christmas still linger, the pent-up joy of the year finds a free and full expression on Thanksgiving-Day, so that Christmas and New Year's Day fare about the same, neither of them taking a very high rank as holidays in the estimation of the people.

Yet the day is a legal holiday in most of the States; and in all of them, we believe, it is customary for the family to observe the occasion, if in no other way, at least by sitting down to a dinner prepared with more than the usual care and at more than the usual expense. In the Southern States, during the dominion of the pro-slavery oligarchy, the Christmas holiday season never ended, in the estimation of the pleasure-loving negroes, until the day after New Year's; but in this week of jubilee, no one particular day was esteemed much above another.

New Year's Calls in the United States.

In those localities in which the first day of the New Year is considered worthy of a special observance, the favorite method of complying with the demands of the occasion is by a series of New Year's calls. Judging from the little favor with which this custom has been received by the good people of our own city, we should infer that they consider it about the most ridiculous and distressing custom that was ever invented for the amusement of mortal men and women—and we think they are about right.

But such is not the opinion of the worthy metropolitans who draw their fashionable inspirations from Fifth Avenue and Madison Square. With them the ceremony of making New Year's calls is a veritable mania, and on New Year's Day they themselves are monomaniacs—something more, perhaps; but, of a surety, nothing less. The person who never beheld a young gentleman of New York City or Brooklyn, when duly fitted out for his New Year's calls, has missed seeing something well worth the trouble of taking a look at—provided, always, however, that the aforesaid young gentleman is fashionable enough to be tolerated in the fashionable circles. Under these circumstances, he is an exquisite, an immensity. And when he has fairly entered upon the round of his calls, he becomes a martyr. If he can boast of the acquaintance of one hundred ladies whose figures—financial, as well as physical—are of an interesting type, he makes precisely one hundred calls. If the interesting creatures number five hundred, the calls number five hundred. But if the legion approximates a thousand, the poor fellow goes as far as he can; but before he reaches the end of his list darkness overtakes him, and this calamity, added to a certain confusion of the head, resulting from his imprudence in sending a heavy wine down the road a moment before travelled by a light wine, obliges him reluctantly to omit a hundred or two of his projected adventures.

Although the science of making New Year's calls has been elaborated to the greatest possible extent in New York, it is highly favored in most of the Western towns. But here, in our own sensible city, the thing is considered a nuisance, and very generally treated as such.

Watch-Meetings in the United States.

The denomination of Methodists in this country have long been accustomed to gather together for conference and prayer, just as the old year is waning. These meetings are termed "watch-meetings," and the purposes for which they are held are certainly most appropriate to the occasion. The other Christian sects are beginning to appreciate this fact, and to follow the example; and we trust that the time is not far distant when the whole Christian world will watch the Old Year out and the New Year in, on bended knees, humbly and earnestly returning thanks to God for the mercies of the past, and imploring their continuance throughout the future.

Ringing Out the Old Year and Ringing In the New.

But in the estimation of the world at large the New Year is most appropriately ushered in by a carnival of noise. It is almost as great a nuisance as the distracting uproar of tin horns on Christmas Eve; but there is some sense and great appropriateness in it, nevertheless. The monitor of the town clocks has scarcely tolled out the last stroke of "twelve," when the refrain is taken up by every bell within reach of your two ears, and ringle-jingle-rattle-de-ding-ding-dong they go along, in the most melodious discord and the most exuberant joy.

This is all well enough, as nearly every one is still up and dressed, to pay his or her respects in becoming manner to the youngest-born of Time. But to the uproar of the bells is added the clatter of pistols and muskets, and the booming of great guns; and taking them altogether, a man with a sensitive ear might reasonably be excused for wishing himself, for the time being, an attendant upon Calypso and her silent nymphs.

The spirit which underlies this ceremony of ringing in the New Year has been beautifully expressed by Tennyson, in the following lines, with which we bring our New Year's Greeting to a close:—

"Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

"Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

"Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

"Ring out the want the care the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

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